

The Nation

VOL. XL.—NO. 1032.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

OFFICE OF THE *Atlantic Mutual* INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884.....	\$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884.....	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums.....	\$5,405,796 14

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884.....	\$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period.....	\$2,109,919 20

Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	\$787,789 40
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The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	\$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at.....	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank.....	261,544 65
Amount.....	\$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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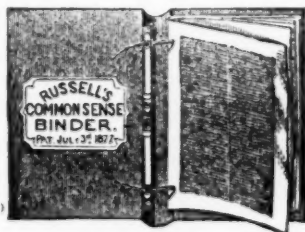
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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885.

The Week.

THE first month of President Cleveland's Administration is ended, and even his enemies must admit that it finds him complete master of the situation. We do not believe that any previous President has accomplished so much in so short a time. He came into office one month ago, not merely as a new President, but as the first Democratic President in twenty-four years. His accession meant a complete transfer of the Government from the hands of one great party to the other, and there were thousands of people who believed implicitly that such a transfer would be little less than a violent political revolution. In addition to this, the new President came in as the pledged opponent of the old spoils system, and consequently as the avowed antagonist of a large section of his own party. Here were difficulties of enormous proportions, but there was still another to be added. All his appointments were subject to the approval of a Republican Senate. There were not wanting hostile critics who were sure that inevitable disaster awaited an Administration so confronted. How could a President who had never had any experience in national politics, they reasoned, meet and overcome obstacles like these?

What is the situation to-day? The Senate has adjourned without a wrangle, without a division over a single appointment. The army of office-seekers has gone home empty handed and hopeless. There has been a political revolution, but a peaceful one. The death-blow has been given to the spoils system, and given without splitting the President's political party. The press of all parties is practically unanimous in saying that the general course of the Administration has been patriotic, and that in all matters of supreme import it has met the test without faltering. To comprehend fully what has been achieved it is only necessary to look back four years. What was the situation on April 4, 1881? Had the Senate gone home, and was Washington at peace? Not by any means. The nominations of Mr. Robertson for Collector and William E. Chandler for Solicitor-General were pending before the Republican Senate, and one of the bitterest factional quarrels ever known in the politics of this country was raging within the Republican ranks. The White House was besieged by office-seekers, and the Republican press of the country was divided into two hostile camps. The fight grew in bitterness till the middle of May, when Senators Conkling and Platt resigned. It was not till eight weeks after the appointment was made that Mr. Robertson was confirmed and the nomination of Mr. Chandler was rejected. The Senate adjourned on May 20, but it did not leave peace in Washington. The factional fight was continued there and at Albany, and culminated in the shooting of Garfield by a weak-brained and disappointed office-seeker on July 2.

The President's letter about the Rome Postmastership is one of those clear and forcible statements which are characteristic of him. It not only goes straight to the point in this particular case, but furnishes a general principle which can be laid down as the rule of the Administration in its treatment of postmasters everywhere. He says:

"I shall do all that is in my power to rid the public service of officials who exhibit such loose ideas of their duty to the Government. The fact that I have before me documents signed by many residents of the city where this Postmaster is located, and who belong to both political parties, asserting their entire confidence in his honesty and fidelity, demonstrates the unfortunate facility with which such papers may be obtained, and gives rise to an unpleasant suspicion touching a too prevalent standard of political honesty."

Nobody doubts that the "too prevalent standard of political honesty" is a very low one. The Rome Postmaster made no other defence of his loose bookkeeping, which disclosed a deficiency of over \$700 in the money-order business, than that he had trusted the management of his office entirely to his assistant. The Postmaster-General says he thinks that this idea that a postmaster can trust the business of the office to a clerk while he attends to other matters, is a very general one, which it is his intention to dispel. It is an outcome of the belief which has been dominant in the country for years, that the office of postmaster was primarily a political one, his first duties being to the party which had appointed him. He was to "run" the party organization in the town, act as agent for the party newspapers, and leave the business of his office to the clerks.

The affidavit in which Mr. Pearson disposed of the charges against him has been published in the *Times*, and is a very remarkable document. It shows with painful clearness that an attempt was made to get rid of him by the Post-office Department on charges which the Department itself knew to be false. The accusations were filed with President Arthur in March, 1883, being the result of a secret investigation of which Mr. Pearson had no knowledge, and in which he was given no opportunity to be heard. They were referred to Attorney-General Brewster, who, on the strength of them, though having seen only one side of the case, gave an opinion recommending Mr. Pearson's removal. Three months later a personal letter from Postmaster-General Gresham first acquainted Mr. Pearson with the information that such charges had been made, and had been for some time in the hands of the District-Attorney in New York. He at once sent a complete answer, in which he showed that not only were the charges against him—viz., that he had been interested in certain local despatch companies—false, but that a year before the charges were made he had on three occasions written to the Department urging upon it the necessity of taking steps to break up the business of these very companies, and in each instance had received replies disapproving his recommendations. One of these letters was addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Frank Hatton, and a reply received, like that in the other cases, dis-

couraging further activity in this direction on the Postmaster's part. These three letters and replies must have been in the possession of the Post-office Department at the time when the accusations against Mr. Pearson were laid before the Attorney-General, but they were not, Mr. Pearson believes, alluded to in the report of the investigation, nor was the fact of their existence made known to Mr. Brewster. We should like to ask, in the interest of public information, whether or not this correspondence is on file in the Post-office Department, or whether Mr. Brewster's opinion is the only phase of the case which has been preserved?

The comments of the Democratic newspapers of this State upon the reappointment of Mr. Pearson have been most significant. With a single unimportant exception, they heartily commend the President's act. The one Democratic paper which objects, and which declares with deep feeling that the "time is ripe for an anti-humbung crusade" against the "further encroachments of these so-called 'reform' associations, composed of dudes, theorists, aristocrats, and fanatics," is the *Buffalo Times*, a journal of small circulation and very limited influence, whose editor claims to have "discovered Cleveland," and as a reward for his claim is an applicant for the position of Public Printer. The tone of his comments indicates a fear that his claim is not likely to be recognized. Every other newspaper in the party appears to be happy over the President's course, so that the demand for an "anti-reform crusade" is confined to one Democratic paper and one Butler paper, the *Sun*. That is a small beginning, but it is large enough for a nucleus. If the people are really "ripe" for the crusade, one man is enough to start it. A public meeting in this city would test the question, especially if it were presided over by the editor of the *Sun*. He declined to act upon the suggestion to call such a meeting before the reappointment of Mr. Pearson was made, but there is no excuse for declining now. If the Democratic party is in the condition of wrath which his paper and that of his friend in Buffalo say it is, it would be simply an act of mercy to afford it vent for its feelings.

Outside of New York State the tone of the press of all parties is no less noteworthy. We have yet to see a newspaper, which is in any sense a representative one, that does not warmly commend the President's act. Now we presume that few persons will deny that an act which is so generally praised must be a popular one, and that if it is a popular one it will draw support to the Administration and the party which is responsible for it. The hated Mugwumps may be poor managers and very wild theorists, but we do not recall at this moment any recommendation of a really practical politician which has exceeded in popularity this Mugwump doctrine of appointments based upon fitness. The politicians rage about it, of course, but even they will be glad to "point with pride" to it on the stump this fall. A great deal of their rage is undoubtedly due to a

realization that an act of this kind is a precedent which marks an advance to a higher standard of administration. They, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, are conscious that if this thing goes on during the four years of President Cleveland's Administration, there will be no more hope for them forever. No matter what may be the politics of his successor, the country will never tolerate a retrogression from the standard thus fixed.

None of President Cleveland's appointments has been a better illustration of his desire not only to reform, but to do justice, than his promotion of Mr. Lewis McMullen to the Appraisership at this port. Mr. McMullen has filled the place of Examiner in the Appraisers' Department for thirty years. For knowledge of metals he has probably no superior, if any equal, either in the Custom-house or the country. He is and always has been a Democrat, but has been so useful that he has had no difficulty in keeping his place through twenty-five years of Republican Administration. To promotion he was of course entitled twice over, but promotion the Republicans took care he should not get, and his avowed sympathy with the competitive system probably injured rather than helped him. When a vacancy occurred in the Assistant-Appraisership last year, President Arthur, instead of giving it to Mr. McMullen, as the interests of the service required, gave it to a much younger man in the same department, and a much inferior one as a judge of metals, who, however, enjoyed the advantage of being Barney Biglin's brother.

We fear the Administration has made a serious mistake in the appointment of Mr. W. R. Roberts to the Chilean legation. Unless we are much mistaken, he is the W. R. Roberts who was very prominent in promoting the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, and was arrested by the United States authorities as one of its leaders. It is difficult to say whether the crime or folly of that enterprise was the more marked. It began in a swindle, for it extracted money from the poorer Irish for purposes which the leaders must have well known were unattainable. It ended in a wretched attempt to cross the Canadian border in hostile array, which spread alarm among the unoffending farmers on the other side of the line, cost the Canadian taxpayers a considerable sum, and would have resulted in bloodshed but for a poltroonery on the part of the Fenian forces which brought ridicule on the Irish name all over the world. The serious part of it, as concerns Mr. Roberts, is, that it showed his sense of obligation to his adopted country and his respect for international law to be so feeble as to make it almost unseemly to despatch him on any diplomatic mission as a representative of the United States. He allowed himself, we believe, to be elected in 1866 as a successor to O'Mahony, "President of the Irish Republic," an organization which had its headquarters in Union Square, and was really little better than a "bucket-shop," for it sold "bonds of the Irish Republic" to poor servant girls, well knowing them to be worthless. Mr. Roberts was confirmed by the Senate, and we deeply regret that these facts of his history were not discovered in time to lay them before that body.

The request made by the Commissioner of Pensions to Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago, for her resignation, coupled as it is with an expression of entire satisfaction with her management of the office, savors strongly of the spoils system, and appears to be in contravention of President Cleveland's letter to the Civil-Service Reform League. In this letter Mr. Cleveland distinctly indicated his purpose not to remove faithful non-partisan officers during their respective terms merely to make places for other persons. Miss Sweet's term does not expire until April, 1886. She has certainly not used her place for political ends. She is not even a voter. A good deal of interest was attracted to her during President Hayes's term by an effort, seconded by a powerful array of "influence," to displace her in order to make room for Mrs. Mulligan, the widow of the late General Mulligan. Secretary Schurz opposed the change on grounds of civil-service reform, and retained Miss Sweet against all the pressure that could be brought to bear upon him by the Illinois Senators. Miss Sweet has declined to accommodate the Commissioner with her resignation, and the question now comes up, "Shall she be removed?" This can only be decided by the President. When he comes to examine the case and compare it with the text of his letter, we presume that he will at least allow Miss Sweet to retain her place till her commission expires.

By the treaty of 1848 New Granada, which contains the Isthmus of Panama, guaranteed to the United States that "the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that then existed, or that might thereafter be constructed, should be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States, for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States." The United States by the same treaty guaranteed "positively and efficaciously" to New Granada the neutrality of the Isthmus, in order that the traffic across it might not be interrupted. The treaty provides, further, that when any of its articles are infringed by any of the citizens of either party, they shall be held "personally responsible," and neither of the Governments is in any way to protect the offender or "sanction" his conduct. The fifth article declares that in case of such infringement, neither of the Powers shall authorize acts of reprisal, or declare war, until the injured party shall have laid before the other a statement of injuries or damages demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been denied. It will be readily perceived that all this is very vague. It is not easy to gather from it the precise extent of the responsibility imposed on the United States by such disorders as have just resulted in the burning of the town of Aspinwall. The mischief is said to have been done by "insurgents," or "revolutionists," headed by a "notorious criminal," named Prestan. But insurrection and revolution are, in the political nomenclature of Central America, the terms ordinarily applied to what we should here call riots. Every riot down there puts the established government in danger, but riots occur so frequently that if they furnished a right of

active interference to a foreign Power, that Power would run some risk of having to take over the entire sovereignty of the country.

It would seem to be doubtful whether, in case of damages to American property on the Isthmus by disorderly persons, the United States troops could go in search of those "personally responsible" for the damage, and kill or arrest them, or whether the United States would have to await the action of the Government of New Granada, and lay before it a statement of damages. A case which seems to furnish a precedent arose in 1856, when much property of citizens of the United States was damaged or destroyed by a riot at Panama. To deal with this a Claims Commission was created by a convention, with power to award damages against the Government of New Granada, which was to pay them by remitting one-half of its postage claims on the Panama Railroad Company. But if "a riot" lasted long, and the Government of New Granada proved unable to suppress it promptly, should we be justified in deciding that we had waited for its suppression long enough, and in landing troops to restore order? The questions which the President and Secretary Whitney and the Attorney-General have had to decide in connection with the burning of Aspinwall, are evidently not to be settled off-hand by despatching troops or ships of war to the scene of the trouble. The officer in command may have a very delicate problem to deal with after he gets there. What is most clear in the situation is our curious want of preparation to support these guarantees which we proffer so readily to our sister Republics in South America. We have neither ships nor troops for the work of interference in any grave case. As long as our troubles come only from the Central American disorders we get off very well, but if we had a grievance further south, say with Brazil or Chili, we might find ourselves in a very humiliating position.

The business of taking the next State census has got into a bad way, owing to the rivalry or antagonism, whichever one pleases to call it, of the Governor and the Secretary of State. About 3,000 census enumerators will be necessary. The Secretary, as the law stood before the Civil-Service Act, had the appointment of these officials, and he has given out that he meant to make them not only number the inhabitants of the State, but also collect a considerable body of agricultural and other statistics. Governor Hill, however, determined that the enumerators should be appointed under the civil-service rules, got the Attorney-General's opinion that they came under these rules, and called on the State Civil-Service Commission to carry out the law, and proposed to confine the work to simple enumeration. Secretary Carr agreed to this, particularly as the Commission prescribed a non-competitive or pass examination only, which would simply ascertain each candidate's fitness for the work he had to do. But this would have left the appointments, subject to the pass examination, still in the Secretary's hands; so the Governor called for an open competitive examination, which the Civil-Service Commission are willing to hold, if they get time and an

appropriation. But there is no money for the purpose, and it would be impossible to examine competitively the 6,000 candidates who are applying for the places, before May 1, by which date Secretary Carr thinks he must, under the law, have the enumerators ready. Then there is trouble about the examiners. The Civil-Service Commission has designated the School Commissioners in each district for this office, but it is feared that these gentlemen would favor members of their own party. We need hardly say that behind all this hubbub lies the nomination for the Governorship next fall, for which both the Governor and Mr. Carr are candidates in their respective parties.

The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, having failed in its first attempt to induce the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to put forward a speaker to discuss with Prof. Sumner the tariff question, renewed its invitation on March 20, with a certain alteration of terms which it hoped would meet the wool men's objections. It proposed to put the question so that the high-tariff men should maintain the affirmative, and, consequently, have the opening of the debate, and to confine the discussion to the present tariff on wool and woollens. The high-tariff men were not, however, to be caught by any such chaff as the removal of their first objections, and their Secretary again declined the challenge. Finding necessary some new excuses, he says: "I am compelled to modify my belief in the intent of perfect fairness on your part," and he goes on to explain that over the original correspondence as published some newspaper put the heading "A Challenge that Fails of Acceptance!" and that the League "allowed" the publication to be accompanied by editorial comment to the effect that the debate was declined because the challenged party was "not capable of defence."

We doubt if any public man ever received such a tribute as Prince Bismarck received on Wednesday week from the German people on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. No form of congratulation seems to have been neglected, and no sign of gratitude and admiration seems to have been wanting. The substantial part of the testimonial was something which was probably the most welcome to him that could have been conceived, being the title-deeds of the old castle and estate of Schoenhause, which was the *Stammsschloss*, or original seat, of his family. The completeness with which, on this occasion, all his shortcomings as a politician seem to have been forgotten, shows how passionate and deep-seated the German love of unity was. The people are evidently willing to forgive everything to a man who in this one thing gratified the longing of many generations for a true German nationality.

M. Brisson, a lawyer but little known outside France, although President of the Chamber of Deputies, has succeeded in forming a Ministry, which, however, contains some notable men. M. de Freycinet figures in it as Minister of Foreign Affairs, an office he has filled before, but not successfully. M. Allain-Targé was well known as Minister of Finance in Gambetta's short lived

Cabinet; and General Camponon, who resumes the Ministry of War, resigned from it under M. Ferry only a few months ago. In fact, nearly all the new Ministers have served in some Cabinet already, and would have been more widely known but for the rapidity with which, in the period preceding M. Ferry, Cabinet succeeded Cabinet. The programme of the new Ministry, as announced, is somewhat portentous where it is comprehensible. The Senate is apparently to be made to change itself in some way, the nature of which is not very clear, but probably in the direction of a more popular mode of election. In fact, the Radicals seek either to elect it by universal suffrage or abolish it. What is meant by "the liberty of the press" it is hard to say, unless it be the withdrawal of press offences from the jurisdiction of the police courts. The most serious part of the programme is undoubtedly the separation of Church and State. At present the clergy of all denominations in France are paid by the State, and the Catholic Church has a good many allowances and perquisites besides, relics of the old time when it was really the State Church. It is the only church which supplies the peasantry through a large part of France with any sign of religious life, and, indeed, the priest in a vast number of parishes is the only reminder that there is such a thing as intellectual life. If the State stipend were withdrawn from him he would in most places disappear, and the churches would probably go to ruin; for it is only in the large towns that enough religious sentiment is left to support worship on the voluntary system.

Two brief telegrams from China announce the conclusion of peace with France on the basis of the Tientsin treaty of last year. This treaty was broken by the affair of Langson, in which a French detachment was fired upon by a Chinese garrison, whose commander had not been advised of the cessation of hostilities. After this casualty, for it could not be regarded otherwise than as an accident for which the French officer was partly to blame, France demanded a money indemnity of 100,000,000 francs, which China refused to pay. If peace has been concluded on the old basis, without the payment of any indemnity, the result, so mortifying to the national pride, must be ascribed to the stress of weather at home and to the political difficulty of getting any ministry to take the places made vacant by M. Ferry and his colleagues. The open decision now reached is that the bill of damages presented to China last year was unjustifiable. Its latent meaning is that such a bill, in the present state of French politics and finance, is uncollectable.

Marshal Bugeaud, who under the Orleans reign commanded in Algeria, although an able and upright man, suffered great discredit to the end of his life from having lighted a fire at the mouth of a cave in which some Kabyle insurgents and their families had taken refuge, and smothered them all. M. Camille Rousset is now publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an interesting history of the conquest of Algiers, the last instalment of which contains a still more atrocious charge against General Savary, an old officer of the First Empire, who commanded in Algeria in 1832-3. An Arab tribe was suspected of hav-

ing made an attack on certain countrymen of theirs returning from Algiers with a French safe conduct. A detachment was sent out to punish them. Their village was surrounded in the night, and everybody in it young and old, of both sexes, was massacred, except four men, two of whom escaped. The other two were brought before a court-martial a day or two later, when it was proved that it was not the massacred tribe which had been guilty of the outrages, but another. It was expected that the acquittal of the two men would follow as a matter of course, but General Savary insisted on executing them, because to let them off would have been an acknowledgment that he had been mistaken in slaughtering their tribe. "This was not all," says M. Rousset; "in order to compromise still further in his detestable course those who had executed his orders, he paid them as blood money the proceeds of a sale of the flocks and herds of the tribe he had destroyed. The Chasseurs d'Afrique got 14,000 francs, the Foreign Legion 14,000, and the Arab guides 800." We doubt if such another story is to be found in the recent military annals of any European nation, though the Russians have done some terrible things in the Caucasus and in Central Asia, and the British were not over particular in India during the mutiny.

Whether Osman Digna's force is breaking up or not it is hard to say, as the stories about him are conflicting. But it is quite certain that he is not disposed to fight, and his refusal to do so is undoubtedly helping to spread in England a profound disgust with the Sudan campaign. The truth is, Osman Digna ought never to have fought at all. If he had confined himself to harassing the British, the climate and the desert would have done all the fighting that was necessary to impede their advance and dishearten the troops. It is "the battles" which have cheered up the soldiers, and touched the popular imagination in England, and given this wretched war an air of respectability. What has made it possible for both Osman and the Mahdi to raise such large levies and hold the field so long against the British, is the success achieved against the Egyptians, which was a great revelation for the tribes. Seven years ago, it is said, a dozen Arabs would run from one Egyptian soldier with a gun. This has since been all changed. Of late a dozen Egyptian soldiers have been ready to run from one Arab with a spear. In fact, the lesson of the war with the Egyptians to the Arabs was that no regulars could stand against a determined rush, and that the square once broken there was nothing to do but kill. The fights with the British have probably rid them of this pleasant delusion, and their losses in killed and wounded have been terrible for a scanty population; so there may soon be peace. But if so in what a plight it will leave the Jingoes, who maintained that England must fight the Mahdi in order to keep him from overrunning Egypt proper and going to Mecca. The Sheikh-ul-Islam in that city, it is now reported, has excommunicated him, and he is at loggerheads at Khartum with a rival prophet, who can probably show a better assortment of miracles, and has a livelier lot of dervishes.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 1, to TUESDAY, April 7, 1885, inclusive.)

DOMESTIC.

COMMANDER KANE, of the United States steamer *Galena*, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday: "Aspinwall is in ashes. Burnt by insurgents to escape capture by Government troops. The Pacific Mail dock, railroad property on the north end of the island, and the canal property at Crispol, are the only buildings saved. The shipping is safe. I have all my force on shore protecting property. My ship is crowded with refugees. Thousands are destitute and without shelter. The particulars of the battle are meagre. The attack upon the rebel chief Prestan by the Columbian troops was led by Colonel Ulloa. Prestan's forces were utterly routed after a severe engagement. As soon as Prestan became convinced that it would be impossible for him to maintain his position, he set fire to the city in various places and then made his escape. Only a few of his followers succeeded in getting away with him. The city is almost a complete ruin. Only three houses are left standing. Much distress prevails among the people who have been rendered homeless."

Secretaries Whitney and Bayard and Attorney-General Garland had a consultation with the President on Wednesday evening in regard to the duty of the United States under the existing treaty with New Granada. In that treaty it was provided that New Granada should guarantee the Isthmian passage, and that it should always be free; that New Granada should do this in turn guaranteed by the United States. It was decided that, while the Government has probably no responsibility for internal broils at Panama, it has by treaty guaranteed free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus. Secretary Whitney went from the White House to the Navy Department, and an hour of activity followed. Orders were issued to gather the available marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, together with a number of Gatling guns and men to handle them. Secretary Whitney telegraphed to the President of the Pacific Mail Company to delay his steamer to receive an armed force if necessary.

Secretary Whitney on Thursday telegraphed to the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this city: "We will ship 200 men by your steamer to-morrow noon, with tents and camp equipage. The *Tennessee*, with Admiral Jouett, will leave New Orleans probably to-day, with extra complement of marines for Aspinwall, and with extra provisions. This will place four ships and between 400 and 500 available men at Aspinwall for land service." 250 marines sailed on the *City of Para* on Friday.

The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company telegraphed to Secretary Whitney on Saturday, that he had information from the agent of the company at Panama, that the transit across the Isthmus is not sufficiently protected. Benjamin Howard's Sons, of Boston, lost property valued at about \$100,000 by the fire at Aspinwall.

In a despatch from Aspinwall, dated April 4, Commander Kane, of the *Galena*, said: "Vessels now on the way to Aspinwall, together with force on the *Para*, will be sufficient to open and guard transit, if supported by two ships at Panama. Without such support, an extra force of 500 men will be required. Everything is quiet in Aspinwall, and all American property is as well protected as my force will permit. I have 112 officers and men on shore. My command is safe and well." Secretary Whitney decided to send 350 more men to Aspinwall. When these men, who started on Tuesday, arrive at their destination, the United States will have a force of about 1,200 men and 100 officers on the Isthmus. Four Gatling guns and two three-inch rifles with 100,000 rounds of ammunition were sent with the

men leaving New York. The entire force is under command of Admiral Jouett.

President Cleveland on Wednesday nominated A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Knott is a successful Baltimore lawyer, and for three terms of four years each was prosecuting attorney for the city of Baltimore. In 1868 he represented the city of Baltimore in the State Legislature. He has been a delegate to several National Democratic conventions.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the nomination of Postmaster Pearson for New York city. The nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to be Minister to Russia was reported adversely by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and withdrawn. President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard held that his pardon by President Johnson removed his disabilities, but the Committee thought not. The Senate then adjourned *sine die* without acting on 12 of the 173 nominations which President Cleveland had sent in. As these nominations were not rejected, the President can at once appoint the same persons to the offices and send their names to the Senate at its next session.

On Friday the President appointed Gen. John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Customs, and John R. Garrison, of Virginia, to be Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury. Both appointments are heartily approved.

President Cleveland has suspended G. M. Palmer, Postmaster at Rome, N. Y., for inefficiency and carelessness, has appointed James B. Corcoran to his place, and written a characteristically explicit letter to the Postmaster-General, declaring his firm purpose to "do all that is in my power to rid the public service of officials who exhibit such loose ideas of their duty to the Government."

Miss Ada C. Sweet, United States Pension Agent at Chicago, was asked for her resignation by Commissioner Black, but has telegraphed direct to the President, stating that, inasmuch as her term would not expire until April 16, 1886, she refuses to resign before that time, having been assured that there were no good reasons for the act of General Black. Miss Sweet has held the office for eleven years, having been appointed to succeed her father, a well-known Union general, upon his death in 1874.

The Mormon Commissioners had a very satisfactory interview with the President on Thursday. They found that he is in earnest on the subject, and insists upon a rigorous enforcement of the anti-polygamy law. He expressed his approval of the course of the Commissioners, and requested them to continue in their work. After making a report they will at once return to Utah. They say that the Mormons are discouraged at their prospects, and that the liberal element in the church, which favors an abandonment of polygamy, is growing stronger. The Commissioners say that if the Mormons would abandon plural marriages they would make good citizens.

General Grant's condition on Thursday morning at 5 o'clock was such that his death was believed to be imminent. He seemed sinking rapidly, and the family were called to his bedside. Stimulants were administered hypodermically, with good effect. His mind was clear, and he was able at what was deemed the critical hour to speak more freely than in the early night. When he had revived a trifle and was a little stronger, he glanced at the members of the family, the physicians, Dr. Newman, and the attendants all still grouped at the bedside, and said: "I bless you all." Throughout the day he rested comfortably, and in the afternoon was even bright. He slept well on Thursday night, and awoke on Friday morning feeling much better. On Tuesday morning he had a hemorrhage, which caused great alarm and rendered him much weaker. This condition continued through Tuesday, although he rallied to a certain extent.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary of State, is dying at his home in Newark, N. J. Mr. Frelinghuysen was, it is said, a very sick man during the last three months of President Arthur's Administration, and performed his official duties with difficulty. This fact was kept from the public.

The reduction of the public debt for March was \$403,000.

The Republican ticket was elected in Rhode Island on Wednesday, George Peabody Wetmore being the successful candidate for Governor.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, in a recent speech, charged that General Logan had been privy to a scheme by which Mackin and Gallagher were to have escaped the penalty for their election frauds, on condition that a sufficient number of Democrats should be secured to give the Republicans a majority on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature. On Saturday night General Logan, while addressing a large audience in Chicago, said: "I denounce Mayor Harrison as uttering an infamous, villainous falsehood. He is a vile, infamous liar, a poltroon, and a coward." The affair has caused a sensation in Chicago.

The State Senate, on Wednesday evening, passed the Gibbs Freedom of Worship Bill by a vote of 18 to 10, six Republicans voting in the affirmative.

The Prison-Labor Bill was defeated in the Assembly at Albany on Tuesday.

A dinner was given in honor of Henry Irving at Delmonico's on Monday evening, and was attended by about 200 well-known persons, representing many interests and professions.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Williams, for fifty-two years continuously the pastor of the Amity Baptist Church in this city, died on Wednesday.

Dr. James Lawrence Little, Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the New York Graduate Medical School, and Professor of Surgery in the University of Vermont, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon, in this city, at the age of 49.

FOREIGN.

M. Ferry on Wednesday handed President Grévy a despatch which had just been received, stating that the Chinese Government had accepted M. Ferry's proposals for peace, and wished to fix a date for the evacuation of the positions now occupied by the Chinese. The despatch was dated subsequent to the defeat of the French forces at Langson. This report was denied on Thursday, but subsequently confirmed. It was even asserted that it had been circulated for stock-jobbing purposes, and the charge was reiterated in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Jolibois. Amid a great tumult he urged the immediate impeachment of the Ministers, and moved that M. Henri Brisson, the President of the Chamber, be appointed a committee to go to President Grévy, and ask him to officially appoint a commission to transact the business of the State pending the formation of the new Ministry. The motion was rejected by a vote of 348 to 77.

M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador to China, telegraphed on Tuesday that the Tsung-li-Yamen had ratified the preliminaries of peace signed on April 3. They stipulate that hostilities shall cease on April 10, and that the Chinese shall evacuate the Red River Delta on the 20th and the other positions gradually, while the French shall occupy Formosa and Pheng-Hoo, enforce the blockade of rice ports, and search neutrals, until a definitive treaty of peace has been signed. It is believed that France asks an indemnity for Frenchmen wounded in battle.

M. de Freycinet on Thursday gave up the task of forming a Ministry, but on Friday President Grévy insisted, and he resumed the task without success. M. Brisson also failed. M. Constans then undertook to form a Cabinet. The party conflicts increase in bitterness.

President Grévy proposed to obtain an ad-interim Cabinet of Moderates to act between the dissolution of the Chambers and the general election. Intense uneasiness prevailed throughout France.

Rochefort, Hugues, and other French Radicals tried to create a demonstration on Wednesday night in the Place de l'Opéra, Paris. Several thousand people were present, but the demonstration was a failure. The windows of a café on the Boulevard des Capucines were smashed, but the police immediately broke up the mob.

M. Henri Brisson, who has been President of the Chamber of Deputies since 1882, consented on Sunday to try again to form a Cabinet. On Monday it was announced that he had succeeded. The Cabinet is as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Justice, M. Brisson; Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Freycinet; Minister of the Interior, M. Allain-Targé; Minister of Finance, M. Clamageran; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Goblet; Minister of War, General Campeon; Minister of Public Works, M. Sadi-Carnot; Minister of Agriculture, Pierre Legrand; Minister of Commerce, Hervé Mangon; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Sarrien; Minister of Marine and the Colonies, Admiral Galiber.

Premier Brisson, in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, said that France would insist upon China recognizing a French protectorate over Tonquin and Anam, according to the provisions of the treaty of Tientsin, peacefully, if possible; otherwise the war would be renewed with increased vigor. In conclusion, he demanded a vote of credit for 150,000,000 francs, to enable the Government to carry out its policy in relation to China. The credit was granted.

General Brière de l'Isle telegraphed under date of Wednesday evening: "The Second Brigade reached Chuat noon in good order. It was in contact with the enemy until 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Our losses were trifling. The enemy's pursuit was slow." General Négrier is recovering from his wound. The situation of the French troops is better than recent overdrawn accounts have indicated. The French fleet has bombarded the forts defending Pong-Hon and Makung, dismantling the forts and burning the village of Makung. The Chinese garrison suffered severely.

Comte de Pontécoulant, a French soldier and author of a number of works on music, is dead at the age of ninety-one. He was with the army which invaded Russia in 1812, and was also in the campaign of 1815.

Prince Bismarck's seventieth birthday was celebrated in Berlin and at other places on Wednesday with considerable ceremony. The Emperor and his son, Crown Prince Frederick William, attended by all the resident princes of the imperial family, called upon the Chancellor at 10 o'clock in the morning and congratulated him. During this visit the Emperor personally presented an oil copy of the great portrait of himself to Prince Bismarck as a personal memento. The Emperor himself decorated Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the Chancellor, with the order of the Red Eagle. The Birthday Testimonial Committee subsequently visited the Chancellor and formally presented him with the title-deeds of the great Schoenhausen estate. The entire afternoon was taken up by delegations which had come to present testimonials from all classes of the German people and from all parts of the Empire.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* on Wednesday afternoon asserted that Russia's answer to England's proposals on the Afghan question amounted to a cordial acceptance of the proposals as made by Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister. The *Gazette* said that Russia consented to accept as debatable territory the zone laid out as such by England, accepting the principle that the frontier line shall not be drawn further south than Karezelas and Tchemeni-baid, or further north than Shirtepe and Sariyazi. This

leaves as the only point still to be discussed the Russian suggestion that it would be more practical if the zone of survey overlapped the roughly defined zone of debatable land, in order to allow for topographical and ethnographical conditions not expected. This suggested extension of the zone of survey, as it would carry the zone to the south of the boundary line run by M. Lessar, the Russian Commissioner appointed to meet Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, to arrange the Afghan boundary dispute, may yet prove serious enough to cause further difficulty.

The chiefs and princes of the whole Indian Empire were represented in person or by deputy at Rawalpindi on Thursday. They all, without exception, earnestly tendered to the Earl of Dufferin, British Viceroy, troops and money without stint to uphold England in any possible difficulty with Russia.

Earl Dufferin has obtained from the Amir of Afghanistan a formal treaty recognizing the rights of England to lay out and fortify the northwestern frontier of that country. The news that Russia has accepted the more important proposals of England was confirmed on Thursday.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* on Saturday afternoon stated that the reply of Russia to England's proposals concerning the Afghan frontier-line dispute is most conciliatory. The Russians earnestly wish the Joint Commission to commence the work of settling the frontier line as soon as possible. The difference between the English and the Russian proposals, the *Pull Mall Gazette* says, is that the zone proposed by Russia would include a triangular piece of steppe, twenty to fifty miles wide, which would be excluded from the zone of survey within which the English propose to confine the work of the Boundary Commission.

The British Cabinet, at a council on Saturday, approved the agreement made between the Amir of Afghanistan and Earl Dufferin. The Viceroy has been instructed to invite the Amir to go to London as a guest of the Crown. The Cabinet also considered Russia's reply. It is said to be only a provisional acceptance of England's terms, and war is yet a possibility. The London papers generally declare the Russian answer regarding the Afghan frontier dispute to be elusive and unsatisfactory. Orders have been received by the Indian Government from London to actively continue the preparations for war, notwithstanding the pacific assurances of Russia. This action has created a good impression in India, and sustains the enthusiasm of the British and native troops. A grand review of all the British and native troops at Rawalpindi took place on Monday before the Amir of Afghanistan.

It is stated at Berlin and Vienna that the negotiations between England and Turkey for an understanding on the Egyptian question have fallen through, as England, believing the Afghan crisis to be over, withdrew the concessions which she offered when she desired the alliance of Turkey against Russia. It is reported that the Sultan is incensed at England's action.

General Graham telegraphed on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock from General McNeill's zereba: "We are advancing upon Tamaai with our entire force." On Thursday night his force occupied a zereba three miles from Tamaai. During the night the rebels fired into the zereba. They were silenced at 1 A. M. by a volley from the advanced British picket. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning the British advanced and occupied Tamaai, meeting with slight resistance. One man was killed and eleven were wounded. The water was found of bad quality. The village was, therefore, burned by the British, and they returned to the zereba which they left in the morning. The British forces returned to Suakim on Saturday.

The Coldstream Guards and the Australian contingent marched five miles toward Han-

dub on Monday. They exchanged a few shots with the enemy. A week's supply of stores and provisions is to be moved out to Handub, and the railway pushed on to that point.

Earl Cairns died suddenly in England on Thursday. He was the son of the late William Cairns, of Cultra, Ireland, and was born in 1819. In 1868 he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, an office which he held up to the resignation of Disraeli's Ministry in December, 1868. In 1874 he was reappointed to the same place and kept it until 1880.

Madrid was excited on Thursday over the reported discovery of a plot to assassinate King Alfonso on his way to the Royal Chapel. The guards at the palace were strengthened and other precautions taken. Five persons were arrested.

Cholera has appeared in the Province of Valencia, Spain.

Franz Abt, the German composer, is dead. He is well known in this country, not only through his songs, but personally, as he visited America in 1872 at the invitation of several of our leading vocal societies.

Three men were arrested in Winnipeg on Friday afternoon while making an attempt to blow up Louise Bridge, over which the railroad train will bring troops from the East. Word was received of an engagement at Duck Lake, in which the rebels were successful and made 500 white prisoners. These they locked up in the Catholic church there. An effort will be made when the Eastern troops arrive to secure their release, and a severe engagement is then expected. There was considerable excitement in Canada on Friday over reports of Fenian conspiracies in this country to aid Riel.

A private telegram received in Montreal on Sunday said that all the Sioux Indians in the Northwest had risen and the settlers were fleeing for their lives. The troubles are said to be fast increasing. At Prince Albert the state of affairs is alarming. The Teton Sioux Indians surround the barracks where the settlers, with their wives and children and a few soldiers under Colonel Irvine, are confined. Supplies in the barracks are known to have run short, and it is feared that the settlers cannot hold out.

The Mexican Congress was opened on Wednesday evening. In his message, President Diaz, referring to the Barrios trouble, said: "Grave, without doubt, are the difficulties which this international emergency may produce on account of the crisis which now afflicts the public Treasury; nevertheless the Executive is resolved to sustain an attitude befitting the nation, and counts on the patriotic cooperation of Congress to maintain intact the national honor and interests."

The following particulars are given of the recent repulse of Barrios: "On March 30 Barrios attacked the Salvadorian frontier position of El Coco, thus breaking the promise given by him to the United States Minister not to invade Salvador. The battle raged fiercely until nightfall, when the Salvadorian forces concentrated upon Chalchuapa. At daylight on March 31 fighting began around San Lorenzo. After a severe engagement which lasted ten hours, the Guatemalan forces were completely routed. Their losses were heavy." Barrios was again defeated at Chalchuapa on Thursday. A despatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, on Saturday, said: "According to the latest intelligence received here, President Barrios, of Guatemala, is dead. Hostilities between Guatemala and the allied Republics have been suspended; an armistice of one month's duration is announced. The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala has annulled the decree promulgated by President Barrios, on February 28, in which a union of the Central American Republics was proclaimed, and Barrios was pronounced Dictator and Supreme Military Chieftain of all Central America." Later despatches confirmed the death of Barrios on the battlefield at Chalchuapa.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT HAS DONE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

THERE is a good deal of speculation as to the effect on the Democratic party of President Cleveland's course with regard to the appointments. It seems quite certain, however, that the Pearson appointment has not produced any of the widespread disaffection which some people predicted. The great bulk of the Democratic press has approved of it. The great mass of the Democratic party also approves of it, as far as any evidence on the subject can be obtained. There is probably hardly any Democrat, who does not get his living by "politics," who is not pleased by the effect which the general policy of the Administration with regard to offices thus far has had on the standing of his party with the people at large. It has lifted the Democratic party, one might almost say, inside four weeks, out of the slough of disrepute in which it was left by the war. No sensible Republican any longer maintains publicly that the Democrats are unfit to be trusted with the Government, and only seek to get into power in order to divide the offices among themselves, and allow the Southern Rebels to empty the Treasury. This sort of talk, which has for twenty years formed the staple of Republican stump speeches, has been killed as if by magic. It will never be heard again in any canvass. The worst the most rabid Republican now finds to say is, that the Administration is behaving well for a short time in order to behave very badly by and by, and that Higgins is a clerk in the Treasury; but this is not very effective. The truth is, that the Democratic party has regained its old place as a constitutional alternative—that is, as a party which those who are dissatisfied with the other party can entrust with the Government.

Moreover, there is one other gain for the Democrats which the President's policy has finally secured, though he did not originate it. The Democratic party has for forty years at least been suffering from the adhesion of the "vicious and ignorant" portion of the foreign vote. How it first got it nobody knows very well, but there is nothing which has done so much to discredit the party at the polls in those States and districts in which the industrious, moral, and religious native voters most abound, and which have been until now the great Republican strongholds. Now, in the last canvass, the "vicious and ignorant," under some influence about the nature of which there is more or less dispute, went over bodily to Blaine, and are now a component part of the Republican strength. One of the droll things in most of the Blaine commentaries on the result of the election was the truly naïf claim that it was Dr. Burchard's depreciatory remarks on "rum, Romanism, and rebellion" which caused the Republican defeat in this State. This was of course, *pro tanto*, an admission that the friends both of "rum and Romanism" were an important part of the Blaine forces, and it was strictly true. We mean nothing disrespectful to the Catholic Church when we say that there are more of her members who feel touchy about any disrespectful allusions to "rum" than of any other re-

ligious denomination in New York; but such is the fact. It was the "vicious and ignorant" Democrats, so often denounced on Republican platforms, whom Dr. Burchard's alliteration offended, if it offended anybody; and it is they whom the Republican ridicule and abuse of this divine since the election are intended to placate and win back to the Republican party.

Now nothing is more certain than that President Cleveland's policy with regard to the civil service will, if persisted in, save the Democrats from any return of this "vicious and ignorant" element to their ranks. It is composed, in the main, of voters whose only idea of "politics" is the division of offices among "workers"—that is, the perpetual making and filling of vacancies in all offices, high and low, in order to satisfy "claims." They will not stay long in any party in which an election is not followed by a fresh distribution of spoils, in which character and competency have any share in creating fitness, and in which the good of the service is considered of more importance than the demands of party.

If the Democratic party follows the President's lead, these voters will stay where they are now, in the Republican ranks, and the Republican managers will have to work down to their level, as the Democratic managers once did. Their views about public trusts, about international obligations, about the public debt, taxation, and currency will have to be reflected in Republican platforms, and in the speeches of Republican orators, and even in the character of Republican politicians. They will, in fact, have on their character the effect which the exactions of the old slaveholders had on the character of Democratic politicians before the war, and which ended in driving "the virtue and intelligence" of the North into the Republican party. One of the probable consequences of Cleveland's policy is the return (or desertion) of this virtue and intelligence to the Democrats. It will not certainly work long with rum and Romanism and Fenianism and communism, if it can find refuge in an organization which seeks to conduct public business in the way honest and successful men conduct their private business; and virtue and intelligence are in most States a power at the polls which nothing else can resist.

THE TREASURY CHANGES.

THE changes in methods of Treasury bookkeeping, and in the public-debt statements, adopted by Secretary Manning, upon the recommendation of Mr. Jordan, the expert employed to examine the old system, are interesting to the public only in the practical results secured—the details being for the most part as dry as algebra. The net result is, that the fractional silver and the nickel and copper coins in the Treasury are to be cast out of the reckoning as part of the funds available to meet demand liabilities; that \$100,000,000 gold shall be set down as a permanent liability of the Government, as a greenback-redemption fund, that being the sum acquired by the Treasury in pursuance of law for the purpose of resuming specie payments in 1879; that the Pacific Railroad bonds and the interest thereon shall be counted as part of the public debt in the same way as any other outstanding bonds; and that

the greenbacks held for the redemption of the notes of national banks going into liquidation, or voluntarily retiring their circulation, shall be held strictly as a trust fund, and not be paid out for any purpose other than that for which they were received.

These changes, of course, make no difference in the actual state of the public finances, but they simplify the monthly showing, make it more easy of comprehension by the multitude, and emphasize the fact that the greenback-redemption fund of \$100,000,000 is not to be lessened or treasured upon for any other purpose than that for which it was originally acquired. This fund is about 35 per cent. of the outstanding greenbacks, and is not larger than is necessary to meet unexpected drains resulting from the balance of foreign trade. The Treasury fills the same position in the United States that the Bank of England holds in the United Kingdom—that of the keeper of the ultimate reserve of the country. Any call for gold arising out of the exigencies of international trade falls on the Treasury here as it falls on the bank there. The bank's reserve is usually 35 to 40 per cent., and ours should be no less. Raids upon the reserve have been started from time to time by madcaps in Congress. It has been argued that since the gold is not called for it is dead capital, and ought to be applied at once to the redemption of bonds and the stoppage of interest. These incendiary movements, threatening the public credit and the security of all private business, have most commonly proceeded from the Democratic party, and it may be said generally that that party embraces three-fourths of all that is unsound and perilous in the effective political force of the country as regards the currency and the nation's fiscal obligations. It is a great gain to the cause of sound finance that the national Administration is in hands which are able to control these erratic and mischievous elements, if not absolutely, yet sufficiently to prevent any great mischief from being done. The changes in the Treasury bookkeeping must be looked upon as notice to the public that Mr. Manning intends to keep his gold reserve intact, and hold it scrupulously for the purposes for which it was accumulated, and that the Department will frown upon any scheme or device to weaken the public credit in that most vital part which concerns the goodness of the paper circulation.

The next most important change is the dropping of thirty-one millions of fractional coin heretofore tabulated in the list of "quick assets." We have heretofore pointed out that this change involves the need of a corresponding addition to the reserve, which in the present state of the money market can be made without inconvenience or danger to any interest, but with manifest advantage to the Secretary, who is confronted with the silver crisis in an acute form. The only way to stave it off is to treat the silver coinage as a liability, precisely as though the Government were obliged by law to buy \$24,000,000 worth of lead per annum, and store it in the form of bullets in the public arsenals. This expenditure calls for money which must be taken out of current receipts. It lessens the gold reserve by so much, unless the public revenues exceed the ordinary expenditures by an equivalent sum. In order to guard against unexpected drains or a possible falling off of cur-

rent receipts, it is important to make provision for this particular expenditure in advance; and since the reserve was no more than sufficient for all purposes when the fractional coin was counted as an available asset, it is eminently proper to make good, as speedily as possible, the deficiency which results from recognizing as a fact what has always been true—that the fractional coin is worth only 75 per cent. of its face value, and is worth this only when thrown into the melting-pot. It would not be a bad idea to make such disposition of the surplus of subsidiary coins, and use the resulting bullion for standard silver dollars. Fifteen months' coinage could thus be provided for without any new expense to the Treasury.

THE FIELD CODE.

DECIDEDLY the most important business pending at Albany is the "Field Code," which comes up in its old form, or with only slight changes, after every defeat in the Legislature and every veto by the Governor. This code if enacted might fairly be called ancient law, having been originally drafted twenty years ago. Alterations have been made in it from time to time, but they are nowhere distinguished from the original draft. Two members of the Code Commission having died, the changes in the draft since their death would be without any constitutional authority if we were at liberty to suppose that the code depends in any degree upon the Constitution for its *raison d'être*. But it clearly does not so depend. The Constitution of 1846 provided that a draft code should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature, specifying "such alterations and amendments" in the common law as the three Commissioners should see fit to propose. If the Constitution imposed any command upon the Legislature to formulate the whole body of the law in a written code, that command has been disregarded for one-third of a century, and no circumstances exist to-day which add any vigor to the force of the original command.

It results that the code now before the Legislature is Mr. Field's individual conception of what the law ought to be, and that the Legislature is asked to adopt it in place of what the law is. So many instances have been pointed out by other competent lawyers of erroneous conceptions on Mr. Field's part of what the law is, that it is fair to say that the code is in large part an amendment and a change of the existing law. If a bill were proposed to change even in the smallest degree the law of torts, of domestic relations, of partnership, of negotiable paper, of insurance, or of easements, it would be subjected to the closest scrutiny in committee and made the subject of debate in open session, and given the widest publicity before being adopted. Yet here is a measure filling 400 printed pages, purporting to freeze into a solid, inflexible mass the whole body of the common law according to the opinion of one man, himself not a member of the Legislature, and it is proposed to adopt it with only the most cursory examination, against the protest of the City Bar Association, and in the face of printed arguments against important parts of it which nobody has pretended to answer. Such a proceeding

would be little short of a French Revolution in the jurisprudence of the State, and would not be without its reign of terror to litigants. The only relief from the oppressions, contradictions, and entanglements which have been pointed out by leaders of the bar at various times would be found in a resort to the common law, which the code is intended to supersede. Whether the code, if enacted, will turn out to be the main body of the law, or only a wen on its side, is a question upon which intelligent judges may differ, and can only be answered by the experiment. In California, however, where the code has been adopted, the common law holds its ground by its own vigor and through the necessities of human society, and "case law" is multiplying as rapidly there as in any State of equal size in the Union. It is well known that the Code of Procedure in this State, which was intended to simplify the *practice* of law, has enormously multiplied litigation upon points of practice, and has swollen the books on that subject from a single small volume to many thousands of pages.

The dispute between code and no code was admirably handled by Mr. James C. Carter, in a paper prepared for the Bar Association of this city last year. In this essay it was shown with philosophical clearness that the common law is the natural outgrowth of free institutions, while codes, in their original conception, were the devices of despotism. In the one, human interests have adjusted themselves as the soil has been formed by the washings of ages. In the other, an arbitrary expression has been given to the will or opinion of the king or the codifier. The former is suited to self-governing peoples; the latter to those who are accustomed to be governed by prescription, and to hold all their ideas from superior authority. But the immediate question is whether the Field code is a good code for the State of New York. That it is good enough to stand without amendment, nobody, not even the author of it, pretends. That it is an extremely defective and bad code, is the contention of lawyers who may be fairly called the foremost men at the bar of the city and State. A perfect code would be a perfect digest of the unwritten or non-statutory law. When we consider how much time and talent is spent in determining what the law is in cases arising every day, and how the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States are often divided in opinion, it is clear that there can be no such thing as a perfect code. Is the Field code a good digest of the common law? Upon this point Mr. Carter furnishes a knock-down argument when he says that if it were such, it would be in universal demand among lawyers in all parts of the country for the valuable assistance it would render in the preparation of their cases, whereas this code has remained absolutely unnoticed by the profession for twenty years, except as they have been called upon from time to time to defend themselves and the public against it, as a coat of mail or a shirt of Nessus about to be flung upon them by the Legislature. Among the later objections brought against it is the charge that it alters the law of easements in such a way as to reopen the question of the right of property-owners to recover

damages from the elevated railroads just settled by the Court of Appeals.

The stock argument in favor of the code is that it will simplify the law by making certain that which is now uncertain, thus lessening the amount of litigation, and that this is the reason why the bar is opposed to it. The truth is exactly otherwise. The greater part of the common law consists in the settling of definitions of terms in the course of centuries of litigation. The introduction of new forms of words opens up in every case a new disputation as to their meaning. Such new forms abound in all parts of the Field code, each of which will require a new interpretation, thus lengthening and multiplying litigation at every step. One example out of a vast multitude was pointed out in the columns of the *Evening Post* by Mr. Theodore Dwight, when the code was last under consideration by the Legislature, viz:

"For the word 'writing' in former statutes the expression 'instrument in writing' has been substituted. The California Court recently had fifty sections of the code before it to determine what the expression meant. Consider the present rule, which requires a declaration of trust in real estate to be 'in writing,' and then substitute the words 'an instrument in writing.' The declaration is found in an account book at the heading of an account. Is that an instrument in writing? It is perhaps an endorsement on the back of an envelope containing title-deeds of the land. Is that an instrument? Or, again, it is in a letter to a friend as a mere matter of gossip or information. All these are writings, but a court would have to decide in each case whether it was an 'instrument.' The title to a very valuable tract of land in Chicago recently turned upon the question whether a letter from General Kingsbury to his mother, that he held the land of his sister in trust, was a sufficient 'declaration of trust.' It was accepted by the Court as such, but it is doubtful whether it could be so regarded under this code."

If the lawyers desired to multiply the amount of litigation, to protract and lengthen it, to the increasing cost and everlasting torment of litigants, they could devise nothing so sure to produce such results as to pass this code. It is probable that any code which it is within the scope of human wisdom to strike out at a heat as a substitute for the accretion of the ages, would add to rather than subtract from the amount of labor necessary to prepare cases and reach determinations. So much, at all events, may be inferred from the entanglements thrown in the way of lawyers and suitors by the Code of Procedure. The particular objections to the Field code in this regard, as developed by the special examinations recently made of its provisions relating to the law of landlord and tenant, trusts, insurances, torts, negotiable instruments, damages, corporations, inn-keepers, loan, general average, etc., present a landscape of fresh litigation.

"Where wilds, immeasurably spread,
Seem lengthening as we go."

SHALL AND WILL.

At least three or four generations have now recognized that the use of "shall" and "will," "should" and "would," is a stumbling-block to the majority of English-speaking persons; and it is as surprising as it is deplorable that the improper, unidiomatic interchange of these words, one for the other—especially the use of "will" and "would" in place of "shall" and "should"—seems to be almost unconquerable. It requires some courage to make a fresh attempt, as we now propose to do, to shame the prevalent careless

ness; but there may be those who will not turn a deaf ear to a few words, and a short untechnical presentation of the facts of the case may put it before them in a new light.

We employ two auxiliary verbs to express the future, using "shall" for the first person, "will" for the second and third persons. Of these verbs the one implies, more or less obscurely, an obligation, the other a volition, and when using them we do not always have in the mind a perfectly simple notion of futurity; associated ideas are often connected with it which induce shades of meaning in our expressions.

The most closely connected of these associated ideas are those involving the conception of *intention* on the part of the person speaking; and when this conception, and not merely a simple future, is to be expressed, we immediately exchange one auxiliary for the other; that is, "I (or we) shall die," is the expression of a simple future contingency, perfectly paralleled by "he, you, or they, will die"; but "I (or we) will die," conveys a meaning of intention, paralleled again by "he, you or they, shall die." Can anything be clearer than this? Yet how often we hear, "I am afraid I will be late"; "They say I will find the place very dull"; "He tells me we will have leave to do it"; or "We have decided the baby will go to-morrow." And frequently also, though not so frequently, such expressions as "I swear I shall repay you"; or "I doubt whether he shall succeed."

In these cases the meaning is made evident by the context, and the mistake of grammar is patent; but in other cases the whole weight of the meaning rests on the verb, and demands the strictest accuracy—a demand frequently unanswered. Yet it is not till the difference, the immense difference, is felt between "I shall be at home to-morrow" and "I will be at home to-morrow"—not till it is *involuntarily* perceived that the one phrase is only a prophecy and the other a promise, and that "he shall be at home to-morrow" is, on the contrary, the promise, and "he will be," etc., the prophecy—that a man or woman has any right to use the words at all.

The past tenses "should" and "would" follow with regard to the persons a rule precisely analogous to that which governs "shall" and "will." They are sometimes, in fact, as Sir Edmund Head (the great 'Shall and Will' censor) points out, "only hypothetical futures." When one says, "I should have caught the fever if," etc., one speaks of what would have been a future event; and "should" is here used with the first person because "shall" would be. And we say, "He would have gone to Europe if," etc., because in the future it is "He will go to Europe if," etc. There are cases, however, where "should" and "would" are not "hypothetical futures," but completely express a past condition; and when, as we have seen with "will" and "shall," the choice of the verb depends on the thing meant; and a person who is thinking one thing has no right to say another. For instance, "I should have seen him there" is a simple statement of what might have been; "I would have seen him there" means "I would by my own consent have seen him there." "We should not have done that" means only (setting aside the possible meaning "We ought not to have done that") "It would not have been done." "We would not have done that" means "We should have been unwilling to do so." (Observe in this last phrase the recurrence to *we should* to indicate the simple past, as *we shall*, the simple future.)

Sir Edmund Head gives a wonderful quotation from Chalmers, which affords the best possible illustration of carelessness with regard to this usage: "Compel me to retire and I shall be fallen indeed; I would feel myself blighted in the eyes of all my acquaintance; I would nevermore

lift up my face in society; I would bury myself in the oblivion of shame and solitude; I would hide me from the world; I would be overpowered by the feelings of my own disgrace; the torments of self-reflection would pursue me." The two "woulds" in italics are unquestionably ungrammatical, because, to use Sir Edmund's words, "in these two cases the context excludes all notion of will or intention, and therefore we know they must be meant to express the simple future, which they ought not to do with the first person." The other preceding "woulds" cannot be called *manifestly* wrong, "because they are connected with acts which are voluntary at the moment, and the writer might perhaps be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, if he had not shown by the other portions of the sentence his ignorance of the English idiom."

Some few apparent anomalies in the use of these verbs are explicable by principles which it is not possible to go into fully in so short an exposition as this, but which may be hastily referred to. In some forms of dependent sentences "shall" and "will" are used for the third person as if it were the first person—that is, in a dependent sentence of which both clauses concern a third person, "shall" is properly to be used instead of "will" to express simple futurity; so that, while it is necessary to say "He will go," it is necessary to say "He says he shall go." This is probably due to a dramatic impersonation, on the part of the speaker, of the person spoken of, making the usage the same as if the phrase were "He says, 'I shall go'"; and it therefore holds good in the reverse with the use of "will"—e. g., "He thinks he shall go to Europe" expresses the simple future, while "He thinks he will go to Europe" would properly convey an intention. The usage is unsettled for the second person: one may say either "You say you will go" or "You say you shall go." Sir Edmund Head is of opinion "the speaker [in this case] may, as it were, look at the sentence with reference either to himself or to the person whom he is addressing." But we must repeat that for the third person the form is fixed: "He says he shall go" and "He said he should go" are the only forms which do not imply volition. Sir Edmund justly remarks, when considering the occasional uncertainties: "It may be maintained that as 'will' is a sort of interloper, 'shall' ought always to be employed unless good cause be shown against it"; and he elsewhere states his belief that "shall" was the original future auxiliary.

It may be observed here that where there is the slightest touch of hypothesis (except in the cases in which, as we have already pointed out, the past tense has the character of a hypothetical future), the weight of "shall" and "should" is changed—e. g., "You should go" or "He shall feel it" expresses duty, or compulsion, or destiny; but "If you should go" or "Whenever he shall feel it" are the natural form of our contingent future. Sir Edmund considers also akin to this the fact that in interrogative sentences the form of the first person is, so to speak, preferable for the second person. Thus, "Shall you go to Europe?" is a simple question of fact. "Will you go to Europe?" implies that the person addressed has not come to a decision. While "Will I (or will we) do it?" is wholly inadmissible, except as meaning "Do you ask if I will do it?" if used instead of "Shall I do it?" (i. e., "Am I expected to do it?"), it is a mistake.

It should not, in passing, be overlooked that the effect of *emphasis* on these verbs is very extraordinary. "The letters," as Sir Edmund says, "remain the same, but they are in fact different words." In the phrases "I will go," "He shall come," the verb ceases to be an auxiliary.

Few better modes of acquiring certainty

and delicacy in the use of these words can be suggested than is open to the student of Shakspeare; the flexibility of his use of them, and its frequent subtlety, are astonishing, and his accuracy great. But even he stumbles sometimes—for instance, in allowing *Antipholus* to say to *Angelo*, "Perchance I will be there as soon as you" ("Comedy of Errors," iv, 1, 39). We can see here the impossibility of trusting at all to the *ear* in this matter, since *Emilia's* declaration, "Perchance, Iago, I will ne'er go home," is faultless. Other mistakes are where *Lucio* concedes with *Claudio* about his life—"who [which] I would be sorry should be thus foolishly lost" ("Measure for Measure," i, 3, 95); and *Falstaff* declares, "I will sooner have a beard grow on the palm of my hand than he [the juvenile, the Prince, your master] shall get one on his cheek" ("2 Henry IV.," i, 2, 23). *Don Pedro* says of *Beatrice*, "You amaze me; I would have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection" ("Much Ado," ii, 3, 119); and there are some others. But let no verbal sinner console himself with the belief that he has Shakspeare for his companion. He can only count on Chalmers, and on Scotch and Irish English generally. And if he continues to commit mistakes, let him at least (*not*) declare, "I 'would' feel myself blighted in the eyes of all my acquaintance, I 'would' be overpowered by the feelings of my own disgrace"; but none the less may "the torments of self-reflection pursue him"!

Correspondence.

MR. JOHN BIGELOW AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In *Harper's Magazine* for March Mr. John Bigelow has an article based on "a financial diary" of Mr. Jefferson, making such wild statements as led me to an examination of data to which I have access. As a specimen of these absurdities, Mr. Bigelow states that out of 140 negroes in Mr. Jefferson's possession in '98, forty were over ninety years of age; and only eleven under fifty. Turning to Mr. Jefferson's Farm Book, I find that Mr. Bigelow has mistaken the date of the birth of these negroes for their ages, so that a child born in '90 was set down as ninety years old. In this same Farm Book the roll of negroes for '94 gives more than the usual percentage of able-bodied hands, and not more than six over fifty-five years of age. How they changed in the next four years is rather a mystery. Even the spendthrift character Mr. Bigelow has found in Mr. Jefferson would scarcely have led him to exchange able-bodied workers for forty negroes ninety years of age.

From this absurd mistake, and from the fact that Mr. J. Bigelow is judging from a perusal of only twelve years of a diary which extended over fifty-six years, we are led to hope that he has deceived himself, and that Mr. Jefferson was not, after all, the self-indulgent spendthrift he would have us think him. Let us remember, moreover, that such other biographers of Jefferson as Messrs. Randall and Tucker had access to all Mr. Jefferson's private papers, and the advantage of contemporary evidence. Mr. Parton, following them, had the use of the materials so gathered. None of these writers, with the *whole* evidence before them, brought in the verdict which Mr. John Bigelow so wisely announces from the above-mentioned perusal of a diary of twelve years. They found that up to 1782, when Mr. Jefferson went into public life, he was making money, and every year investing the excess of his income in what was then deemed the best investment—i. e., land and negroes (the latter, we

are glad to believe, not over ninety years of age). Between that time and 1808 he was at home not more than four years, all counted. Had Mr. Jefferson had a Lawrence Washington to manage his estates, the world might have been spared the sad spectacle of the closing years of such a life embittered by pecuniary embarrassment.

EDGE HILL.

REFORM OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: One of the features of our state of society, which has been recognized by nearly every intelligent foreign observer, is the predominating influence exercised by lawyers. More than in any other country, the question of legal education and the raising of the standard of the legal profession should be considered as of paramount interest to the whole community, yet comparatively little has been done in that direction. In the discussion which is now going on about the reforms to be introduced in our colleges, this necessity for higher professional education is left too much out of view. The advocates of elective studies seem to assume that, in carrying out their system, they follow in the footsteps of the German universities. But this is an erroneous view. To a foreigner, attending only during a few "semesters," without any definite object in view, it may seem that the German university is based entirely on a system of elective study, but in reality it is a professional school. It is based on broad principles, it is true, and it gives every opportunity to follow, in addition to the courses absolutely necessary for the chosen profession, other studies having only a remote connection with it; but this fact does not change its character. Nearly every young man, when, at the age of eighteen or nineteen, he graduates from the gymnasium and becomes a university student, knows what his profession in life is going to be; he becomes a member of one of the faculties; he is known, during the five or six years of his stay at the university, as a student of law, of medicine, of philosophy, as the case may be. The practical and the more theoretical parts of the law are studied together, and both gain, because, in the study of details, it is thus possible to refer to the general principle by which they are governed; and in looking at the theory, the student has before him the practical uses to which it may be put. There is time for independent research and the formation of independent opinions, and the study of law becomes, what it ought to be, something more than the mastering of dry details and the mechanical learning by heart of decisions and cases. The student does not expect that the professors will go over the entire field of law in their lectures; what above all he wants them to teach him is, the method of study he is to follow.

Now, this state of affairs cannot be brought about by the reforms contemplated; it cannot be attained by keeping the old system. Under both a young man, when he graduates from college, at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three, will have to begin his professional study. Under the elective system, he will have followed, perhaps, during a few hours a week, a course in Roman or constitutional law; but these will prove of comparatively little benefit to him, as, in order to be really useful, these subjects ought to be studied in connection with private law. In our country and in our age it cannot be expected that, under these circumstances, a young man will give up all his time during four or five years more to the study of the law. An attendance of one or two hours a day, for two or three years, a rush at break-neck speed through text-books and cases, is all that can be expected. To a cultivated man, accustomed for four years to follow the studies of his choice, such a method of work will be es-

pecially distasteful, and he will look upon law as perhaps a useful tool, but not as a science; and if, during the enforced leisure of the first years of his professional life, he takes up a subject for study, it will generally not be law, but some other more congenial one.

There is no reason why the system flourishing in Germany and adopted in more or less modified form over the whole Continent of Europe, should not be adopted, in principle at least, in this country. It is not necessary here to point out in detail what should be the course of study of a law school formed on this plan. The leading principles should be the following: The examination for admission should embrace the same subjects now required for admission to a first-class college, and include the German and French languages. The course should be four years at least, and the students should be expected to devote the whole of their working time to it. Both Roman law and common law should be studied first historically before being studied dogmatically. The impossible task should not be attempted of compassing the details of the whole domain of private law by the lectures, but the student should be encouraged to study by himself. On difficult technical subjects there should be short courses of lectures by specialists. A first departure in this line was recently made in the Columbia College Law School, where an eminent member of the bar, Mr. C. M. DaCosta, gave a course of lectures on the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The importance of a reform of our system of legal study is so thoroughly realized by many eminent members of the legal profession that, if once a comprehensive plan is started, it may be safely asserted that this good example will be followed by other specialists. Above all, the examinations should be severe and searching, and should be conducted in such a way as to require the candidate to show not merely knowledge of details, but evidence of having formed the habit of independent legal thinking.

Hardly any lawyer will deny that our law at present is in a chaotic state, that it is full of unnecessary and subtle distinctions, and that reform in some way is necessary. To try to obtain that reform by adopting a code like the one now before the Legislature, which is merely a defective and incomplete statement of the law as it stands, would only introduce another element of confusion. It is not by such superficial remedies that the present state of affairs can be changed, but the first step to take is to raise the intellectual standard of those who, as lawyers or as judges, have to practise and to apply the law, and upon whom, if ever codification in any form should be resorted to, would fall the burden of making it.

F. F. S.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1885.

SENATORIAL ORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: American oratory interests so many of our people, in one way or another, that it would seem a pity that the accompanying fragment of eloquence should remain buried in the turgid columns of the *Congressional Record*, where I found it, the issue being that of this date:

"When this committee is formed I hope that the committee will go at this question of the Senate employees with reference to a desire only to discharge honestly the obligation which the Senate as a body owes to the country in regard to that control which it asserts concerning the expenditure of public money with reference to matters which are pertinent either to the convenience of Senators or the despatch of public business in which the Senate is concerned."

It would be less than justice not to mention that the orator is the Hon. Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas.

B.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1885.

IN SENATOR GORMAN'S BEHALF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your last issue you quote from the *Baltimore Civil-Service Reformer*, with comments, in regard to the Higgins appointment and its bearings on Senator Gorman's methods. Your strictures are well deserved, perhaps, at this distance from the last campaign. It should not be forgotten, however, by Blaine organs and orators at least, that Mr. Gorman, whatever questionable methods he may believe in, would not descend to the circulation of obscene pamphlets; and that when some member of the National Democratic Committee proposed retaliation in kind after the indecent attacks had been commenced, he declared he would resign if any such plan of warfare were adopted. The refusal of a politician to countenance blackguardism was then a step requiring some degree of courage, innate respectability, and love of fair play. Mr. Jones's Committee, with at least the tacit consent of their chief, took a very different course, as all who have not very convenient memories must remember even at this late day. Those of the *Baltimore civil-service reformers* who voted against Mr. Cleveland, the foremost exponent of the reform they cherish, and who yet failed to protest vigorously against the indecencies perpetrated by their party machine in the supposed interest of their candidate, ought at least to apologize to Mr. Gorman, who was above such business, and purge themselves before proceeding to dissect his record.

The comments of the Opposition in the Higgins matter—many of which are doubtless sincere—would appear to indicate at least a century's progress since October, 1884, toward political sanity. Those upon the Thompson incident, on the other hand, exhibit the same "uncontrollable fury of non-combatants" familiar for the past two decades. Both manifestations are noticeable proofs, among many others, of the marked success thus far of the new Administration.—Very truly,

F. C. EATON.

COLUMBUS, O., April 4, 1885.

THE SPOILS OF ASSOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In reference to the division of the Assos sculptures alluded to by Mr. Clarke in the *Nation*, No. 1031, permit me to say that the law regulating that division is not, as Mr. Clarke supposes, the present law, but that which was in existence when the firman was granted; so that whatever the Turkish Government may have decided "at the time of the division," they cannot abrogate the law of earlier date as to these antiquities. The law does not, it is true, enact that in such cases the whole shall be given up to the finder; but practically it amounts to that, as the law is that sculptures which belong together shall not be separated, and the Government has never any funds to purchase the finder's share, and practically does not compete. There is no question that if the Museum authorities had insisted, and the Minister had sustained them in their insistence, they would have recovered the part of the frieze found by them, to say nothing of the fragments which were theirs by indisputable right and illegally restrained.—Yours truly,

W.

GRATITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In Lord Acton's altogether admirable, interesting, and weighty article in the last *Nineteenth Century* on George Eliot's Life, he speaks of the inadequacy of her delineation of persons of high birth and breeding, saying, after giving some indications of the grounds for this criticism, "the point is almost too subtle for argu-

ment, but it is one of the few marks of limitation in George Eliot's field of vision."

One of his illustrations is of more than special interest, for it touches a general matter of social ethics closely associated with moral character: "The same discordant note" (arising from Warwickshire pride), Lord Acton says, "appears in Gwendolen's impatience under the burden of gratitude. One of Charles Reade's characters exclaims: 'Vulgar people are ashamed to be grateful, but you are a born lady,' and an Academician, expounding the same text, has written: 'Avant d'obliger un homme, assurez-vous bien d'abord que cet homme n'est pas un imbécile.'"

A saying of another Frenchman, Baron d'Holbach, occurs to one in this connection, which carries its own immoral moral with it. His famous weekly dinners were rivalled only by those of Helvetius; but Helvetius once complained to him that he found himself neglected by some of his old guests. "That is because you have obliged them," said Baron d'Holbach, meaning that Helvetius had given pensions to some of his "diners." "I have never done anything for any of mine, so they are still faithful to me."

Montaigne, writing of the gratitude of beasts, uses the word itself "gratitude," which had then scarcely entered into the language, and which still is less employed than its synonym "reconnaissance," and says: "It seems to me we need to bring this word into repute." I fear there may never be an age when there will not be need to bring this virtue into repute. **

A CURE FOR SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: We can no longer doubt, since we have been told it so often by our Great Mentor, that we are to the last degree self-conscious and stiff; but has the *Nation* chosen the right way to reform us? One can hardly read the *Nation* nowadays without self-consciousness; even in the middle of the admirable English letter, we have an uneasy feeling that on turning the page we shall be reminded that we are forever thinking about ourselves. I have been trying to hold a *salon* this winter, but last evening everybody who came remembered what a ludicrous description of himself everybody had been reading on Thursday, and so was more ridiculously stiff and self-conscious than ever. There may be vices which are best overcome by entering one's closet and engaging in self-communion, but there must be some better means of curing self-consciousness than to ask the culprit to sit down and consider how constantly he is occupied in considering his own exaggerated sensitiveness. H.

Notes.

ESTES & LAURIAT announce for the spring season 'The Works of Samuel Richardson,' in a limited edition, with preface by Leslie Stephen; three editions of Carlyle's complete works; Rambaud's 'History of Russia,' in three volumes; 'The Daemon of Darwin,' by Dr. Elliott Coues; and 'A Buddhist Catechism,' by Henry S. Olcott. 'Watch and Clock Making,' by David Glasgow, and 'At Love's Extremes,' by Maurice Thompson, a story of which the scene is laid in North Carolina, will be published by Cassell & Co.

Other announcements are as follows: *D. Appleton & Co.*:—Owen Meredith's new narrative poem, 'Glenaveril; or, the Metamorphosis'; 'Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black'; a Life of Louis Pasteur; 'Life and Letters of Thomas Gould Appleton,' by Miss Hale; and 'Life and Letters of Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton,' Ginn, Heath & Co.:—Introduction to the Study of

Philosophy,' by Prof. G. Stanley Hall; 'A Science of Mind,' by President Seelye, of Amherst; and a 'Natural History Reader,' by Prof. N. S. Shaler. *Harper & Bros.*:—The Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden,' edited by John Bigelow; and an account of M. Désiré Charnay's expedition to Mexico and Central America in 1879. *Henry Holt & Co.*:—A new seven-volume edition of Dyce's Shakspeare, with a glossary to each volume edited by A. R. Macfarlane; the third and last volume of Taine's 'French Revolution,' edited by John Durand; 'Essays in Political Economy,' by Prof. W. G. Sumner; and Turgeneff's 'Annals of a Sportsman,' translated by Franklin Abbott. *Lee & Shepard*:—Selected Poems from Michael Angelo Buonarroti,' with translations from various sources, edited by Mrs. Edna D. Cheney; and 'The Hunter's Handbook,' J. B. Lippincott & Co.:—Political Evolution,' by C. A. Washburn. *D. Lothrop & Co.*:—How We Are Governed,' by Anna L. Dawes, daughter of Senator Dawes. *Macmillan & Co.*:—The Cruise of H. M. S. *Bacchante*, 1879-1882,' being the tour of the sons of the Prince of Wales; a 'History of the University of Oxford,' by H. C. Maxwell Lyte; 'The Nature of the Fine Arts,' by H. Parker; 'Twelve English Statesmen'; 'Lyrical Poems,' by Alfred Tennyson, selected by F. T. Palgrave; 'Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution,' by Prof. A. V. Dicey; 'Principles of Economics,' a fragment, by the late W. S. Jevons; and 'Zoroaster the Prophet,' by F. Marion Crawford. *J. R. Osgood & Co.*:—A Narrative and Critical History of America,' edited by Justin Winsor, in eight volumes; and the 'Memorial History of the County of Hartford,' edited by J. Hammond Trumbull. *J. A. & R. A. Reid*:—Three Decades of Federal Legislation,' by Samuel S. Cox.

The Earl of Malmesbury's 'Memoirs of an Ex-Minister,' which we noticed at some length in October last, has been published in a handy one-volume edition by Longmans (New York: Scribner & Welford).

A well-nigh forgotten writer, the late Fitz-James O'Brien, is recalled by a new, cheap edition of his 'Diamond Lens, with Other Stories' (Scribners).

'Eve's Daughters,' by Marion Harland (Scribners), is a book for mothers only. Its good sense and good intentions are enhanced by the earnestness and reverence of its tone. It ought to be helpful.

Professor Garnett's translation of 'Beowulf' has just been issued in a second edition, revised (Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.). The translator has in the introduction continued his bibliography down to date, supplying previous omissions and making it as complete as anything of the sort can well be. The translation has been revised here and there; not so often as we should have liked, but perhaps as often as was practicable without recasting the plates. A much broader margin gives the book a very generous look.

An autograph letter from the Comtesse de Montalembert to Mr. Jos. Walter Wiltach, author of a biographical sketch of her late husband (published by the Catholic Publication Society), gives the work high praise for its fidelity and insight.

While the chromo edition of Brehm's 'Thierleben' was passing under review, we remarked on the desirability of a corresponding English work. An approach, at least, to this is furnished by Selmar Hess, of this city, in 'Our Living World,' which is the Rev. J. G. Wood's 'Natural History of Animate Creation,' edited for American readers by Dr. J. B. Holder, of the American Museum of Natural History. But a main if not the chief point is, that Brehm's woodcuts will be reproduced, possibly with additions for our

American fauna, and the chromo plates will be imitated by L. Prang & Co. Forty-two parts, making three volumes, royal 8vo, will comprehend the work; of these the first eight are before us. The print is large and clear. The quality of the chromolithography falls somewhat short of the original. Dr. Holder's contributions will, we are sure, be worth the making, though his style is not quite conformable to that of his English author. His story, for example, of the Central Park jaguar is wanting in simplicity. To say of that beast that its "prowess is not wont to be arraigned for trifles," is to depart widely from popular exposition, not to say from good English.

G. Stechert, 766 Broadway, is the New York publisher of the Berlin Museum's sumptuous report of the excavation at Pergamon. The photographs of which we have received examples, are the most admirable results we have thus far seen of the application of this process to the reproduction of landscape, from the original and untouched (or imperceptibly touched) negative.

L'Art (Macmillan & Co.), for February 15 and March 1, has an etched illustration, Marius Roy's "Au Quartier, 8 h. 30," a scene in a military kitchen; a grand portrait of Rembrandt, etched by J. Klaus; and a spirited portrait of Crown Prince Rudolf, of Austria, with many process illustrations after Jacquemart.

There comes to us from the United States Hydrographic Office a chart of the Polar Regions, "Baffin Bay to Lincoln Sea," showing the discoveries of the period 1871-1884, beginning with the *Polaris* disaster and ending with the Greeley tragedy, and embracing the British expedition under Captain Nares. The nomenclature of this region will be a wonder to the latest generation of mankind. A large companion map (if it may be so called, considering the extremes of temperature) shows the Red Sea and the Valley of the Nile. Though not thickly studded with names, it will be found convenient for the campaigns which start from the Red Sea.

Nobody will miss the *Dial*, a daily newspaper of recent origin in this city, and short career; but the monthly *Dial*, published at Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co., could ill be spared. It has just completed its fifth year with the April number, and will long continue, we hope, to furnish serious, careful, and often authoritative reviews of current literature.

The *Auk* for April is fully up to the standard in interest and information. Among other matters, Mr. J. A. Allen has a very readable paper on the mating of birds, and Mr. Bicknell continues his valuable notes on bird-song. We are pleased to see that the American Ornithologists' Union has secured a grant of \$5,000 from Congress to aid them in publishing the mass of information which the Migration Committee has secured from all parts of the country. Mr. Allen has definitively accepted the curatorship of mammalogy and ornithology in the new American Museum in Central Park, and will assume its duties on the 1st of May.

Editing for the blind may naturally possess some difficulties. Kneass's *Philadelphia Magazine* for these unfortunates is now in its nineteenth volume. The March number, catering to the musical taste of its readers, has articles on "Music in all Ages" and "Doctor Damrosch," besides an "Anecdote of Queen Victoria" and a short paragraph on "The Eider Duck"—in all, ten pages. This seems rather a limited bill of fare for an entire month, even with an occasional supplement of current news. Hence we may be certain the advertisements are carefully read. Pianos, type-writers, and special apparatus for the blind are naturally brought to their attention; fancy dress goods are not neglected, however, and even an excellent book not in raised print is here worthily recommended.

The larger part of the *Revue Scientifique* for March 21 is taken up with an interesting discussion of the condition of the French navy by two writers who come to entirely opposite conclusions. The first, who signs himself X***, compares with great skill the English and French navies in respect to the number of effective vessels, the average thickness of their armor, their speed, the calibre of their guns, the state of the torpedo flotillas, and the personnel; and in every point, with the exception of numbers and gross tonnage, his figures and tables demonstrate the decided superiority of the French fleet. It should be said, however, that at the close of his article he shrinks from expressing his conviction that in actual war this superiority would be maintained. In answer to this, M. Gabriel Charmes, the well-known writer, who has also for a year past been calling attention in the *Journal des Débats* to the condition of the French navy, gives what he terms "the true state of our naval forces." He takes the statements of M. X*** in order, and shows his methods of comparison to be fallacious, and declares without hesitation that, so far from the navy being in a condition to cope with that of England, it is not in a condition to meet all the requirements of the war with China. With an apparently complete mastery of the facts, and with a frankness remarkable in a Frenchman, he reaches the following conclusion, which he emphasizes by putting it into small capitals: "We are ready for war neither as regards personnel nor as regards matériel."

Alphonse Daudet continues in *La Nouvelle Revue* the beautiful sketches which are most inadequately called "The Story of My Books." They have all the delicacy of the 'Contes Choisis,' with the added charm of the personal note which pervades them in spite of himself, so to speak, for he takes great care to keep within the line which he has drawn between a story of his books and one of himself. In some hands such confidences might be like turning out the wrong side of the tapestry. Daudet is like a worker in precious mosaics, who tells whence his jewels came. The last sketch in February is devoted to the 'Kings in Exile.' The impressive figure of Frederika loses nothing of its pathos with the light of common day thrown upon it. The book seems not unlikely to survive to another generation with the authority of a legend truer than truth. Time only increases the distance between Daudet and the men who have been eager to claim him as of their so-called school. While it proves his superiority to them, it is beginning also to prove that the ultra-naturalist movement will not after all accomplish a lasting victory, for its leaders, as a compatriot pithily said, daring and brilliant chiefs as they are, are chiefs without soldiers.

Zola's new novel 'Germinal' started off with an edition of about 20,000 copies. It is the thirteenth volume in the series of 'Les Rougon-Macquart; histoire naturelle et sociale d'une famille sous le Second Empire.' Of this series 'L'Assommoir' was the sixth, and it is now in its one hundredth thousand. The eighth volume was 'Nana,' now in its one hundred and forty-ninth thousand. It is pleasant to note that the vogue for M. Zola's coarse work is abating. 'Pot-Bouille' attained only 65,000, and 'Au Bonheur des Dames' only 50,000, while 'La Joie de Vivre,' at once a cleaner and a duller book, has as yet not sold more than 40,000 copies.

It may not be too late to advise our readers not to let pass an interesting article by Wilhelm Scherer in the February *Rundschau*, to which he gives the modest title of *Rede*. The subject is Jacob Grimm, but of course the brother comes in for his share. Not merely is it a fine piece of intellectual and literary characterization, but there is the heartfelt sympathy with nobility of nature that stirs the reader as no mere criticism,

however scholarly, can do. "On the heights of life and of fame they still were simple, manly men."

Salomon Hirzel's Goethe library, bequeathed by its collector to the University Library of Leipzig, is widely known. Less known is the catalogue prepared and issued at intervals, 1848, 1862, and 1874, for the reason that it was circulated only privately among Hirzel's friends. Copies were to be obtained only through second-hand dealers at exorbitant prices. Yet this catalogue was the basis of all exact Goethe investigation. The present head of the firm, Heinrich Hirzel, has continued, since his father's death, the work of collecting Goetheana, with the intent of ultimately adding them to those already in the Leipzig University. He has also caused to be prepared, by Prof. Ludwig Hirzel, of Berne, a revised edition of the previous catalogue, bringing it down to the end of the year 1883. This edition is for sale at a very moderate price. In a small duodecimo volume of 215 pp. one can survey Goethe's productivity year by year in the order of its appearance in print. We can rely upon editorial exactness, since nothing is cited which is not in the Leipzig Library or in Heinrich Hirzel's possession, except a few very rare publications out of the reach of acquisition. Yet even these have been at least examined by the editor personally. This 'Verzeichniss einer Goethe-Bibliothek' is a remarkable specimen of bibliography.

Dr. August Wünsche's 'Bibliotheca Rabbinica: eine Sammlung alter Midraschim, zum ersten Male ins Deutsche übertragen' (Leipzig, 1880-1885)—a work of great value to Christian theologians interested in the more or less wise sayings and hermeneutical speculations of the early rabbis—has been brought to a conclusion with its 34th *Lieferung*. In twelve volumes, each devoted to a separate book, it embraces the 'Midrash Rabbah' to the five books of Moses and the five *Megillôth* (Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther), the 'Midrash Mishlê' (Proverbs), and the 'Pesiktâ of Rab Kahana. The volumes are unnumbered—having appeared without regard to order, Biblical or chronological—and of very unequal bulk; the largest (Numbers) containing 672 pages, and the smallest (Proverbs) only 77. The whole is a work of love and great assiduity. Undertaken with a somewhat inadequate stock of rabbinical knowledge—with which Christian scholars are, in fact, but very seldom sufficiently equipped—it has been considerably improved by supplementary 'Notes and Corrections' from competent Jewish pens, freely and modestly accepted and acknowledged by the translator.

The Appalachian Mountain Club is soliciting aid for the inhabitants of the valleys of Northern Italy lately overwhelmed by terrific avalanches—a charity in which the Italian Alpine Club is energetically taking the lead. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Gardner M. Jones, the Treasurer of the Club, Box 2114, Boston.

—Prof. J. E. Oliver writes us from Cornell University:

"As cited in the *Nation* of March 26, Professor Newcomb has generously given undue credit to my mathematical colleagues and myself for a notation employed in his admirable 'Analytic Geometry.' I refer to his use of the symbol of identity, three horizontal lines, to mark a definition. Possibly we were the first Americans to use this notation; but we had been anticipated in Moulton's Boole's 'Finite Differences' (Macmillan, 1872), and, I think, elsewhere. These two uses of the symbol are very closely akin; and though it has a widely different use in the Theory of Numbers, yet, as Professor Newcomb well says, this need lead to no confusion.

Mr. Witte, of Baltimore, formerly a pupil of Gauss, writes us, in substance, that Gauss did not use the sign (\equiv) to denote the congruence

of geometrical figures. That is true, and we did not intend in our review to assert that he did. Gauss uses the sign in treating of the Theory of Numbers, and, as we said, in a sense "quite different from the meaning attached to the symbol by Professor Newcomb." The last sentence of that part of our review, viz., "To students who use Professor Newcomb's work as a text-book, it will, of course, make no difference," seems to us to preclude the necessity of any further discussion.

—The second volume of Mr. Leslie Stephen's great 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) completes the A family, and ends with William Baird. Francis Bacon's name is the greatest on the list, and Professor Fowler's account of him occupies thirty-six pages, or about a twelfth of the book. The nearest approach to this distinction is reserved for St. Anselm, who is disposed of in twenty pages. Significant space is also accorded to Lord Anson, Arkwright, Thomas Arnold (of Rugby), Thomas Arundel, Roger Ascham, Walter Bagehot, etc. Madame d'Arlay is the first female writer we meet with, but she has the good company of Jane Austen, Sarah Austin (who has an article to herself apart from her famous husband, John Austin), and Joanna Bailie. America, as usual, furnishes its quota of characters. Of Benedict Arnold we are told that descendants of his third son George are still living in England, as, per contra, that the last known descendants of Eugene Aram came to this country. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the famous soldier, was born in New York, and was the son of a graduate of Harvard College. Sir Samuel Argall, Deputy Governor of Virginia, abducted Pocahontas. Nathaniel Bacon was the hero of 'Strange News from Virginia.' The Rev. John Bailey, of Watertown and Boston, figures in the early annals of the Bay settlement. Francis Bailey, a many-sided man, best known as an astronomer, was a tourist in North America, and author, in the last century, of a book of travels about us. In turning over these pages one appreciates the great genealogical value which must attach to this work as time goes on, so many names of the rank and file are here saved from the oblivion of our ordinary dictionaries and encyclopedias. "From private information" is often appended to notices of lives passed in the present century. One feature we should have liked to see insisted on, that of portraiture. By no apparent system it is mentioned or not mentioned that likenesses exist. In the volumes that are to come we hope that we shall be able to report a better and more uniform practice. Or might we not have an iconographic supplement?

—After the numberless treatises on the site of Paradise with which the theology and criticism of all sects and schools had dazzled and bewildered so many generations of Bible students, it was generally believed that the subject had been exhausted without a positive result, and that there was no hope of a satisfactory solution, when Friedrich Delitzsch came forward with his 'Wo lag das Paradies?' (1881), announcing an entirely novel key to the mystery. But this brilliant product of Assyriological research (see the *Nation*, No. 924) left students of Genesis still divided in opinion. The problem continues to fascinate the curious, and at this moment two new books on the topic are simultaneously placed before us with an emphatic "Eureka." The one is 'Die Lösung der Paradiesfrage,' by Moritz Engel (Leipzig, 1885), and the other, 'Paradise Found,' by Dr. Warren, President of Boston University (Boston, 1885)—books of 200 and 500 pages respectively. There is much that is common to both works: the same ardent conviction of the certainty of the result obtained, as the titles show; evidences of eager

and extensive study and reading; a vast amount of cited testimony; a minute and lucid presentation of the arguments, regardless of repetition; a better style than is generally used in learned dissertations. The chief difference in method is, that the German author relies chiefly on the identification, through philological and geographical deductions, of the four rivers of Paradise and of the regions which three of them are specified to encompass or flow by, while the American examiner, taking a much higher ground, almost superciliously ignores the minor details of the Biblical narrative, and boldly tests his thesis by the testimony of "scientific geography," "astronomical geography," "physiographical geology," "prehistoric climatology," "paleontological botany," "paleontological zoölogy," "paleontological anthropology and general ethnology," and "ancient cosmology and mythical geography"—to each of which sets of testimony a separate chapter, teeming with well-selected and pleasantly-grouped quotations, is devoted. The German author is, in fact, exclusively interested in the Garden of Eden of the Hebrew traditions; the American—though occupying a much more orthodox standpoint than his rival—almost exclusively in the cradle of mankind, scientifically considered. As to the results, the divergence between the two is also marked; for while the former, revolutionizing the Hebrew dictionary, identifies the Garden of Eden with an oasis of the Syro-Arabian desert—unconnected with Tigris or Euphrates, and far from Assyria—President Warren finds Eden, the cradle of the human race, Adam and Eve, and the tree of life—at the North Pole. This was a paradise, before the submersion. Both books are equally learned and amusing—and equally convincing.

—Mr. A. G. Sedgwick has printed, "by direction of the Committee on the Code of the New York Bar Association," a valuable review, entitled "Damages in the Code," of the fifty-four sections of the proposed "Civil Code" relating to the subject of damages. It is worthy of the most careful consideration, and ought of itself to settle the fate of that wretched and antiquated piece of work. Of only three sections is Mr. Sedgwick able to say unqualifiedly that they are "correct," and one of these is correct only in a peculiar sense, for it is stated by the codifiers to be a change of the law, when it is not; they "had here fallen into the harmless and singular error of stating the law, when they believed themselves to be engaged in altering and improving it." Some notion of the slovenly and inaccurate quality of the work may be got from the following specimen, and we add Mr. Sedgwick's comment: "Sec. 2024. The detriment caused by the breach of a warranty of an agent's authority is deemed to be the amount which could have been recovered and collected from his principal if the warranty had been complied with, and the reasonable expenses of legal proceedings taken, in good faith, to enforce the act of the agent against his principal." "The rule," says Mr. Sedgwick, "intended to be embodied in this section, as appears from the New York cases cited by the Commissioners, is the direct opposite of this—that, in the language of the late learned Judge Selden, 'the damages must be measured, not by the contract, but by the injury resulting from the agent's want of power.' The section as it stands is objectionable for another reason—that if the warranty had, as suggested in it, been 'complied with,' there would have been no breach of duty, consequently no injury, and no recovery of anything from the principal." Codification, if we are to have it, ought to be the work of the best legal minds. This "Civil Code" is radically bad and disgraceful. Mr. Sedgwick deserves hearty thanks for his exposure of it. Mr. G. L. Rives,

of the New York bar, has contributed to the same discussion an interesting pamphlet on "Torts under the Code," likewise printed by order of the Code Committee. Mr. Rives examines in detail a number of sections relating to negligence, nuisance, and other every-day topics of the law, and his conclusion is: "I think that no lawyer who will take the trouble to turn over the leaves of the Civil Code can fail to perceive that its provisions relating to actionable wrongs are, in a remarkable degree, incomplete, inaccurate, and misleading. And not even the most zealous friends of this work can pretend that it approaches, on these topics, the most moderate standard of accuracy or completeness."

—Like the contest between birth and death, between demand and supply, between armored ships and projectiles, never ending but waged with varying fortune, is the contest between the libraries and the press—that is, between the book storers and the book producers. While the libraries are trying to get all the books that have been published, new ones are rushing into existence at an increasing rate. The fight, already unequal, is made still more one-sided by every diminution in the cost of printing. From the point of view of the library which is attempting to be universal, the new "Matrizen-Stanz-Maschinen" are an evil. The inventor, Herr H. Hagemann, proposes to prepare stereotype plates directly without the intervention of movable types, saving two-thirds of the cost of composition and the whole of the cost of distribution. His machine is a modified type-writer. When one sets a lever at the character A, for instance, one type prints A in the "proof"; and another bearing the same letter buries itself in a sheet of prepared paste-board. A succession of such indentations makes the matrix for the stereotype plate. The chief difficulties, it is said, are two which are also noticeable in the work of the type-writer—first, that the paper moves forward an equal distance for each letter, whereas in good printing the letters are of very different width; and second, that it is not easy, if one divides words correctly, to make all the lines of the same length. Corrections can be made as easily as in any stereotype plates, but one disadvantage will be that as there is no correction in the type there will be a great deal more plate correction than under the old system. Probably it will be necessary to re-punch (reset was the old term) whole paragraphs when the author makes extensive changes.

—Prof. Dr. von Riehl recently delivered in Munich a lecture on the historic significance of the piano, which is reprinted in No. 12 of the Leipzig *Signale*, and contains a number of interesting statements regarding what Doctor Riehl aptly called our "encyclopedic instrument." The compositions of different epochs and nationalities are to a certain extent modelled after the characteristics of a favorite instrument. Palestrina's typical instrument was the voice; his works, like those of most other Italian composers, breathe the spirit of song. The favorite instrument of Bach and Handel was the organ; hence even their arias and choruses are a sort of vocal organ music. The spirit of the symphonic period—Haydn to Beethoven—is largely determined by the violin; but with the later Beethoven the piano begins to assume its dominant position as the instrument of the modern composer. It is true, a great musician does not make use of the piano while composing; but he needs it as a means of correcting his work and getting a general view of it. In its want of power to sustain and swell a tone lies the greatest defect of the piano; its great advantage over all other instruments (except the organ) consists in this, that on it alone all the harmonic parts can be played simultaneously. The pianoforte scores and ar-

rangements of operatic and symphonic works have contributed enormously to the spread of musical culture. Externally, the piano presents a sort of synopsis of the history of music. The white and the black keys respectively represent mediæval and modern music. All the compositions of the Greeks and other ancient and mediæval nations can be played on the white keys. The piano still lacks the power to indicate quarter tones and the difference between, e. g., C sharp and D flat. Doctor Riehl also refers to the pathological phenomena caused by the present piano epidemic, especially among women, and thinks we might speak of music-poisoning as of nicotine-poisoning; but he suggests no remedy. We cannot share his regrets at the fact that modern audiences no longer care for the pianoforte music of former periods (preceding Beethoven). He thinks it is largely a matter of fashion, but it would be more correct to say that we care no longer for Mozart's sonatas, for instance, because he endeavored to atone for the lack of sustained tone in the instruments of his period by introducing runs and ornaments which to us appear unnecessary and meaningless.

—The celebration of the second centenary of Pierre Corneille has revived a controversy on the status of actors in France. The Curé of Saint-Roch held a religious service in his church, in honor of the poet, and invited the company of the Théâtre-Français to take part in the ceremony. For this he was criticised and praised. M. Ch. Livet wrote to the *Temps* to prove that the blame was undeserved, inasmuch as actors had never been formally excommunicated as a class by the Church, and the thunders of the clergy had been directed against them simply as persons of licentious life and immoral influence. So in some Protestant churches the ministers inveigh against rumsellers. If a large proportion of liquor-dealers should take to selling tea and coffee and drinks compounded of acid phosphate, the sturdiest prohibition preacher might invite them to his church sociables. Thus, would M. Livet say (if Paris knew anything of prohibition preachers and acid phosphates), now that the stage is reformed, the Church can afford some countenance to the better kind of actors. But those who are not favorably inclined to the Church are not ready to resign any proof of its illiberality, like that treatment of the theatre of which the refusal of the Archbishop of Paris to allow Molière to be buried in consecrated ground was only one instance. Whether actuated by this feeling or not, M. A. Gazier shows by extracts from several *rituels*, "the most official of all documents in the matter of ecclesiastical discipline," that the actors' profession is spoken of as one that the Church has always disapproved of, and that they are classed with usurers, persons who keep concubines, and persons of a notoriously criminal life, in not being permitted to have the *viaticum* or to be buried in holy ground. This, of course, was not formal nor full excommunication, for players could still be married and their children could be baptized; but it is enough to show that the action of the Curé of Saint-Roch indicates a change in the attitude of the Church toward the profession. It cannot be pretended that the stage is wholly reformed, or that the actors and actresses of Paris are all persons of irreproachable lives. If the happy time should ever come when they are, which certainly is most unlikely, other curés may be found who will depart from the traditional attitude of the Church toward the class. Then we shall no doubt be told again that there never was any attitude of the Church, that there was merely the action of individual priests. In other words, we shall have reproduced in regard to a question of morals the practice of religious teachers about scientific discoveries. First,

they say it cannot be true, because it contradicts the Bible; then they discover that by interpretation the Bible can be made to agree with it; then they declare that it is the exact teaching of the Bible. This is human nature, and the defenders of the Church manifest at times an inclination to follow the same course.

—The position of M. Francisque Sarcey in the journalism of Paris is somewhat peculiar. Outside of France he is best known as the foremost of French dramatic critics, and his weekly theatrical reviews in the *Temps* have a weight and authority allowed to no other dramatic criticisms. But in France he is perhaps better known as the chief daily contributor to the *XIXe Siècle*, in the columns of which paper he discusses daily the topic of the time, and has led many a campaign against the Clericals. By many M. Sarcey was considered the champion "priest-eater" of France, and much surprise was therefore expressed when it was known that he was going into an hospital owned and tended by priests. M. Sarcey's eyes were always feeble; he has wholly lost one, and he went into the hospital to have the other operated upon for cataract. Since he came out he has gathered into a little volume—"Gare à vos Yeux!!" (Paris: Ollendorff; New York: F. W. Christern)—the articles he wrote for the *XIXe Siècle* describing the cause and effect of his operation. It is a pleasant little volume, the offspring of that willingness to talk about one's self, and to take one's self seriously and as of interest to others, which is a marked French characteristic. On the fly-leaf of this volume is announced "Mes Souvenirs de Jeunesse," some of which have already seen the light in the *Revue Politique et Littéraire*. They bid fair to be as amusing as any of the literary recollections which abound just now.

—The *Preussische Jahrbücher* for March contains only three articles, exclusive of the brief political and literary chronicles; but these are of unusual interest. The first is a fifty-page paper on the late Friedrich Kapp, by Doctor von Holst; the second, an account of the Catholic Church in Belgium; the third, another fifty-page article, on the silver question in Germany, by Erwin Nasse. In one way this last paper is disappointing, since it contains little that refers particularly to Germany; but the question is admirably discussed, and none of the points of the bi-metallists are ignored. The occasion for the article is afforded by a change of base on the part of the German silver party, which, so late as the autumn of 1882, declared that Germany must hold fast to the gold standard so long as Great Britain should do this. But by December, 1884, the silver men had concluded that there was no hope of Great Britain's joining them, so they proclaimed that the union of Germany, the Latin Union, and the United States was sufficient, thereby making the question a practical one; for so long as their opponents admitted their dependence upon Great Britain, the monometallists deemed the matter so purely theoretical as not to require serious discussion. The first assumption of the silver men, that the union of the Powers named would produce a rise in the value of silver, Mr. Nasse admits to be correct; but this would not prevent a premium on gold, because London would be, then as now, the world's clearing-house. In fact, there was a slight premium from 1850 to 1865 in France; and even now, whenever there is any emergency, such as the Austrian demand for gold last December, a premium has to be paid. Moreover, the premium would constantly rise, for the silver nations would have to absorb not only the ever-increasing annual product, but the surplus stores of gold and paper countries, which would take advantage of the temporary rise in the value of silver. Nor would the increased

supply be balanced by the increased consumption, because, owing to the inconvenience of using silver in considerable sums, there would be no real increased consumption, the place of gold (and of promises to pay in gold, which would likewise command a premium) being supplied by promises to pay in silver. For the United States is not the only country in which "cart-wheel" coins are, as far as possible, ignored. Another important consideration is the cost of recoining their present stock of silver, which the Latin Union or the United States, or both, would have to do in order to establish the same ratio. But the preliminary cost is trifling compared with what would follow. Sooner or later, one or more of the countries in the Union would withdraw, and the difficulty of preserving the conventional value would be, of course, increased in proportion to the amount of the coin which the withdrawing nation would cease to use. And even supposing that no country withdrew voluntarily, war, with a forced currency, is sure to occur occasionally, by which the same result would be produced. We may add that Mr. Nasse refuses to recognize the silver men's Hobson's choice; for if the supply of gold is decreasing, so also, with the enormously increased readiness of the public to use Government notes and commercial paper (both payable in gold), is the need of gold coin decreasing likewise.

—The years elapsed are few since seismology entered its claim to consideration as a science. Foremost among the societies engaged in research upon seismic activity is the Seismological Society of Japan, and foremost among its investigators is Prof. John Milne, who has lately published, in the second part of vol. vii. of the Society's transactions (1884), the most thorough and important contribution to earthquake research which has yet appeared. It is a discussion of nearly 400 earthquakes which have been systematically observed during two years in the island of Nippon or North Japan. He has had the assistance of some fifty observers, variously located on the islands, who for several years have been accustomed to make weekly reports to Professor Milne with regard to the occurrence and intensity of earthquake disturbances. At a few of the stations the more marked disturbances were timed with accuracy. A number of noteworthy facts have been discovered by Professor Milne's system of investigation: for example, it is found that a well-marked range of mountains south of the alluvial plain about Tokio forms a most effective barrier to the progress of seismic disturbance, only one-hundredth part of these disturbances being propagated beyond the range, thus indicating clearly the necessity of extending the network of observing-stations northward. Of 387 earthquakes the shocks for 254 were not appreciable beyond an area of fifty square miles; 198 of these affecting only the seaboard towns, while the remaining 56 were inland. Several of the great shocks had their origin far out at sea, with less marked effects, therefore, at the stations than many lesser ones originating nearer at hand. Areas remote from each other were sometimes disturbed, while no shock was felt at intermediate stations. The islands themselves do not appear in general to be the immediate seat of origin of these disturbances, but a very large proportion of the whole take their rise from beneath the ocean. The great alluvial plain of Musashi, surrounding Tokio, and forming one of the flattest parts of Japan, was the region subject to the greatest and most frequently recurring disturbance. Professor Milne regards it as remarkable that the number of earthquakes felt on the low ground is large compared with the number recorded as having been felt in the mountainous regions. The seismic activity has been small in the

immediate vicinity of extremely recent, or at present active, volcanoes. Shocks are most frequent, too, where the slopes are steepest, and where there is abundant evidence of a recent and rapid elevation—the seismic regions of Japan holding, in all these respects, a close relationship to similar districts in South America. Another important deduction from Professor Milne's collected observations is the strongly-marked coincidence in a general way between the minimum of temperature and the maximum of seismic disturbance throughout the entire region observed—a connection long known as applicable to the Musashi area. And not only is the number of winter earthquakes very much greater, but the seismic intensity in winter is more than three times as great as that of the summer months. Professor Milne finds nothing in the recurrence of earthquakes in the Japan region to establish the supposed connection of such phenomena with the position of the moon in its orbit.

HAMERTON'S LANDSCAPE.

Landscape. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With original etchings and many illustrations from pictures and drawings. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THE appearance of "Landscape" is an event in art literature. It will of course provoke comparisons with "Modern Painters"; but any comparison which is based on analogy will be unjust, whatever its outcome, for it would be difficult to produce a book on the same subject more completely antithetical to "Modern Painters" than is this new work of Mr. Hamerton's. It is as remarkable for its calm, philosophical tone as was Mr. Ruskin's first work for its passionate advocacy of the claims of an artist treated with what he regarded as monstrous injustice. The fiery eloquence of "Modern Painters" ran through the whole English-speaking world, and set aflame with enthusiasm for nature people who never before looked at a cloud, and for Turner people who never saw one of his pictures and were incapable of comprehending, if they saw, them. It was the passion of an evangelical spirit glowing with what it saw as a new faith, mingling its intense feeling with its unripe experience, the glory with the weakness of youth, and giving its best intellectual powers as an offering to Nature and Truth, and to Turner, whom it fancied to be their High-Priest. Eloquence has never outdone the fervor of some of the rhetoric of that first volume, nor has the most vehement advocacy of any cause more ingeniously and ingenuously warped a case to suit its sympathies. But through Mr. Hamerton's book runs the calm and deliberation if not the epigrammatical quality of an essay of Emerson—the slow, passionless conclusion of a mind which reflects over nature and deliberates over art—serene, just, weighing all things, rejecting nothing and accepting nothing hastily, logical and well-anchored. Every lover of noble diction, passionate eloquence, and sublime imagery reads "Modern Painters" with the glow the Athenians felt when they heard the Philippics, though he knows nothing of art and little of nature; but no one will read "Landscape" with equal pleasure unless he has already studied nature profoundly and knows something of art. He will then read it with a quiet satisfaction capable always of being interrupted without impatience and resumed with pleasure.

It is a simply elaborate essay on landscape as distinguished from the external inanimate world:

"We use the word in two distinct senses, a general and a particular. In the general sense the word landscape without the article means the visible material world, all that can be seen on the surface of the earth by a man who is himself upon the surface; and in the special sense a landscape means a piece of the earth's surface that

can be seen at once, and it is always understood that this piece will have a certain artistic unity, or suggestion of unity, in itself."

The subject is treated from all sides which have any contact with art or sentiment—from the side of our illusions; our love for nature; the power of nature over us; nature as subjective; verbal description, "word-painting"; nature as reflected by Homer, as the type of Greek nature-impression; by Virgil or Latin, Ariosto or Mediæval; then as studied by Wordsworth and Lamartine, as types of English and French; from its relation to the various graphic arts, its characteristics in Great Britain and in France, and from the geography of beauty and art. Mountains are weighed in the art balances; lakes, brooks, rivulets, and rivers in their degrees of magnitude. Then man's work on rivers and their use in art are considered; then trees, under their various aspects; then the effect of agriculture on landscape, of figures and animals, and of architecture. "The two immensities," sea and sky, conclude.

But this enumeration will hardly suggest the exhaustive manner in which the subjects are treated, or the intertwining of art study, the results of wide and thoughtful reading and ripe knowledge of the face of nature around them. One recognizes the influence of Emerson, but no imitation of him—not his vocabulary nor his views of art, for Emerson had no idea of the graphic arts; only his habit of looking at nature and accepting her influences.

The chapter on illusions opens the question of subjectivity, in which we find less to sympathize with than in any other section:

"The whole subject of landscape is a world of illusions, the only thing about it that is certainly not an illusion being the effect upon the mind of each particular human being who fancies that he sees something when he stands in the presence of nature. His feelings are a reality, but with regard to that which causes them it is hard to say how much is reality and how much a phantom of the mind."

The whole confusion here is one of nomenclature, but this is not of our author's making. It has long been formulated by the German metaphysicians. If we would only use words in a strict sense, we should not be puzzled by them, and Mr. Hamerton, in applying them to art, has less excuse for the confusion than dream-students. By illusion we mean one of two things—an hallucination, *i. e.*, an impression on the senses due not to a material object, but to spontaneous activity of some part of the nervous system; or an impression of an external object, which impression proves to be incorrect. The phantoms which a man in delirium tremens sees are, we must suppose, hallucinations—in that they are not real. An object which we took in the moonlight for a human figure and find to be a cloak hung on a peg, is an illusion to the mind, but not to the eye, for the sense saw exactly what was there, though the mind had misinterpreted it. This is not an illusion in the sense in which our author uses the term—*i. e.*, a purely subjective impression. The object seen was just as real as a man would have been. A sojourner on a mountain top will sometimes find, when he awakes, the whole valley below him filled with mist and resembling a sea. The illusion to his eye may be complete, but the sea of vapor is quite as absolute reality as the ocean. The traveller's ignorance, or the imperfection of his vision, is the cause of the deception. We must, therefore, if we would be exact, apply the word deception to one class of illusion and hallucination to the other, and restate the problem in these terms. But the latter is not to be predicated of art, which only deals with appearances, and to which a mist is as real as a mountain, so that deception is the only equivalent, in art, of illusion. But Nature never deceives—it is

only that we do not in all cases understand her. It is not she but we who said this mist was the sea, and a supreme faculty in art is to accept what Nature shows us for just what it appears, and not try to see more than she shows.

But, says Mr. Hamerton (with the Germans), "Where there is no eye there is no color"; wherefore, "we must be continually exposed to illusions about color, both because we differ from our own contemporaries, and because there is every reason to believe that our degree of nervous sensitiveness is not the highest to which the human race may be slowly advancing." But here, again, the confusion is due to careless use of words. We say an object is green when it possesses the property of reflecting the green rays of sunlight to our eyes; we do not imply that it is always reflecting them, but that it is of such vision that when the light falls on it the green becomes visible. But it possesses this property without regard to the exercise of it, and the green thing is always therefore green until it becomes some other color, which in turn is no more possible in the dark than the green. We may as well say that a man is not a speaking animal because he is at times silent. We say that he speaks because we know that he can speak when occasion offers. The whole error grows out of a false definition, assuming that "green" means shining with a certain color, when what we really and always mean by it is that it has the power of showing that color and that alone. And the difference of color vision is no more a matter of illusion, for it is simply a matter of degree. One man cannot tell green from red, but all men who can, agree which one is red and which green. A blind man sees nothing, but his want of vision proves nothing.

But, adopting Gladstone's fallacy that because Homer's color vocabulary is limited, therefore the antique color sense was feeble, our author says: "The evidence that we possess, in the Homeric poems and elsewhere, of a degree of color perception very inferior to our own, points to the inevitable conclusion that we ourselves may be still very far from having attained the ultimate development of this faculty." It is curious to find so good a reasoner fall into this trap. When we know that the Greeks of to-day use the same terms for the same objects that Homer did, and call red wine black, and yet see all the intermediate colors as well as Englishmen, we need not puzzle over Homer's nomenclature. Is it to be supposed that we could not see the tints called magenta and solferino before these terms were invented? It is only when a commercial name is wanted for a tint that a distinctive one is coined. This is the solution of the whole color-word puzzle. There is not the least ground for asserting that the Greeks of Homer's time saw color otherwise than as we do, for barbarous people to-day have the same poverty of vocabulary and of dye-stuffs, together with perfect color sense. Ask a Persian carpet weaver to name all the tints in his carpet! The Italians call their wine "nero" or "bianco," black or white, though they are neither the one nor the other. When the buyers begin to choose between white wine and yellow, or deep red and pale red, the sellers will make new names to distinguish them. There is no evidence whatever that men do now see color differently (speaking optically), or that they have seen it differently from what they do now, at any time since language or art was invented, though greater degrees of optical sensibility and various measures of color sympathy there are and probably always will be.

We have dwelt at length on this chapter of Mr. Hamerton's book because it is the one of which we should deprecate the influence, supported as it is by a metaphysical fallacy of long standing. It is impossible to give even an analysis of this comprehensive book in the space of a notice like

ours, the more as its condensation gives little opportunity for summarizing; but the chapters on nature's power over us, on classical, mediæval, and modern landscape (even after Ruskin's remarks on the same theme), on mountains, lakes, rivers in art, and trees in art, will be found to have at least as great interest and value to painters as to unprofessional students of art. In analytic studies of this kind there is always great danger that the interest of the study warming the imagination, may modify the subtle impression to be analyzed, and impart the color of personality where the most complete impersonality is needed. But our author's contemplative and philosophical temperament gives such assurance as is possible against this result of his analysis, and we may accept his conclusions as, on the whole, being those of a normal intellect as far removed from national prejudice as is likely to be the case with any man thoroughly versed in the literature pertaining to his subject, and in the influence of literary training on the artistic mind; so deeply and widely conversant, too, with art as to possess a breadth of critical comprehension and catholicity of appreciation perhaps unique in art literature. The critic who has sought for the reason of his preferences, and the artist who has speculated on the secret of the charm which certain subjects exert over him in preference to others, and the philosophic inquirer in search of data on which to base generalizations upon all forms of intellectual activity or sensibility, will alike find some data for their use in "Landscape."

Among the direct criticisms of artists which are involved in the thread of our author's discourse, one passage will be found of present especial value from the interest now felt here in the artist named:

"I believe this difficulty (that of the artist making his feeling before nature intelligible to others) to be far greater in landscape than in any other department of the fine arts. Those who have overcome it by finding some expression of their feeling that is intelligible to others, are the successful and famous men. All their deficiencies are forgiven them, and they are placed in a situation almost unassailable by criticism. There is Corot, for instance, not by any means a strong painter in the representation of tangible things, such as rocks, trees, and buildings; indeed, it may safely be affirmed that in this quality of forcible representation he is surpassed every day by a multitude of painters who have not the faintest chance of escaping permanent oblivion, yet Corot is a most famous artist. All his fame is due to success in one thing: he was able to express a certain feeling about nature which some lovers of nature could understand. As it seemed to them pleasant and poetical, like a walk in the dewy fields at dawn on a summer morning, they were grateful for the gentle excitement, and repaid Corot by declaring that he was a great artist. After this, all criticism of Corot falls to the ground. It is a waste of industry to demonstrate that a man who has hit the bull's-eye has not placed his arrow in this or that circle of the target. He preferred feeling to substance, and won his prize with that, sacrificing all else as being for him superfluous."

In another place the author finds fault with a French critic for saying that Corot was Greek in his art; yet this very trait which he points out, of singling out a certain quality and expressing it subjectively and to the neglect of any other, is the vital quality of Greek art. We must quote another passage, the profound truth of which will be felt by some of the most devoted students of nature who have essayed art and found it insufficient:

"On account of these various impediments, there comes a time in the life of those who take a great delight in nature when they feel art to be so disappointing (especially in their own practice) that they are tempted to give up the pursuit and study of it, and enjoy nature alone without reference to painting. The deliverance from art is then felt to be an emancipation. We go to mountain and lake, and feel like schoolboys released from school. Those highly artificial rules

invented by artists and connoisseurs, which Byron so heartily detested, are violated by Nature at every turn, and with the very happiest results. She is constantly doing things that you and I would be severely blamed or pitilessly ridiculed for doing upon canvases, but still she goes on heedless of all human opinion and prodigal in her heterodox production."

This is a side-light thrown on the eternal debate on Nature vs. Art. Nature offers us impartially a thousand objects of admiration. Art can accept no more than her hands full, and these she must arrange so that they shall stand for the thousand. How to do it—that is the problem. Corot did it, so did Turner; but no realist ever could do it, and so realism, as art, fails, and the painter who loves and understands Nature better than Art is ignored.

The illustrations of 'Landscape' are of a kind to which an especial and distinguishing praise must be given. In complete artistic quality no book-illustration of the day equals them. They are, as the preface asserts, at the high-water mark of what can be done in this vein, and in consonance with the purpose of the book. There is even new light thrown on Turner's art by the comparison afforded between the rendering, in several forms of reproduction, of various motives of it. A line engraving by Brandard, an etching and a mezzotint by Brunet-Debaines, are given, with photogravures; the series including seven drawings by Turner, and the whole comprising forty-one engravings, etchings, photogravures, etc., of most of the distinctly typical landscape artists from Van Eyck down to our day, each for a definite purpose admitted to the book.

The get-up of 'Landscape' is superlative—the art of book-making in our day can go no further except in the way of binding, which in the large-paper copy seems flimsy. But it is probable that most possessors of this superb book will treat themselves to a binding to their own taste.

THOMSON'S MASAI LAND.

Through Masai Land: a Journey of Exploration among the Snow-clad Volcanic Mountains and Strange Tribes of Eastern Equatorial Africa. Being the narrative of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Mount Kenia and Lake Victoria Nyanza, 1883-1884. By Joseph Thomson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885. Pp. 583. Maps. Illustrations. 8vo.

THE interest in African travel, which has somewhat waned of late, will be revived by this account of Mr. Thomson's remarkable journey. Not only is a great part of the country visited absolutely new, but it proves to be of wonderful beauty, swarming with game, and inhabited by a race of savages far superior to the other African tribes. Then the writer, who, though only twenty-six, has already led three expeditions into the interior of the continent, wins your confidence and sympathy at the outset by his determination, successfully carried out, to bring his men back to the coast better "morally and physically than they left it." A keen sportsman, he never shocks you by mere wanton destruction to make a great "bag," but kills simply to provide food for his caravan. In addition, the obstacles to his progress are so constant and so difficult to be overcome, that the interest in his story, told for the most part with perfect simplicity, never flags for an instant. His book is certainly a remarkable picture of a man, to quote Lord Aberdare's words in regard to him, who has "the endurance of a Stoic, the self-command of a red Indian, the meekness of a saint, and the constitution of a camel."

The object of the expedition of which Mr. Thomson was the leader was to explore the country lying between Lake Victoria Nyanza and the coast, where are the snow-covered moun-

tains possibly referred to by Aristotle as the "so-called silver mountain" at the source of the Nile. Though that part of eastern Africa was the first to attract the attention of Europeans, yet it has been the last to be explored. Up to this time only three adventurous missionaries and as many travellers have been able to get within sight of the mountains, whose very existence even has been doubted by geographers of our own day. This is not because the country is so difficult to reach. On the contrary, it is far easier to enter the interior from Mombasa. Mr. Thomson's point of departure, than it is from Zanzibar; for there is none of that terrible swamp to be crossed, the breeding-ground of the fever and dysentery to which so many Europeans have fallen victims. The only obstacle to the explorer lies in the inhabitants, a fierce and warlike race, who invariably plunder and destroy, if possible, all strangers who enter their territory. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Thomson could persuade men to enlist in his expedition, so much did the coast negroes dread the Masai. Though he offered extraordinary inducements, he was obliged to take the very refuse of Zanzibar, men whose evil reputations prevented their being engaged by other travellers. The traders assured him that three hundred men was the least number with which he could safely enter Masai Land. Stanley's advice to him on leaving England was, "Take a thousand men, or make your will." Notwithstanding this, he determined to make the attempt with one hundred and forty men, all told, on half a dozen of whom he could thoroughly rely. The most of these were porters who carried the stores, and the beads, wire, and cloth which form the principal medium of exchange with the natives. With great exertion, and constant watching night and day to prevent desertions, he brought his disreputable force to Taveta, at the threshold of the land he was sent to explore. This charming spot is situated on the southern slope of Kilimanjaro, 138 miles from the sea. A dense forest of magnificent trees, "which in many instances spring up branchless 80 to 100 feet before spreading out in a splendid umbrageous canopy," with bower-like pathways lined with ferns, creepers, and a profusion of flowering shrubs; rich banana groves; fields golden with the maize or gray with the millet; streams of pure cold water fed by the snows of the mountain—make a picture almost idyllic in its loveliness. Though close to the equator, the nights are made cool by the refreshing breeze from the neighboring snow-fields, and "mosquitoes are almost unknown." By day one may hunt all the large game of Africa amid mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty; while the charm of the night, when "a flood of fairy notes from myriad cicadæ pervades the air," is only broken by the horrid laughter of the hyenas and the resonant thunder of the roar of the lion, "a nightly visitor to our neighborhood." The inhabitants of this earthly paradise "hardly detract from the poetical picture. True Arcadians they are in their peaceable habits, their great hospitality, their manly, pleasant manners, and surprising honesty."

Here all caravans stop to recruit after the fatiguing march from the coast, and to make the necessary preparations for entering Masai Land. In Mr. Thomson's case this consisted in making up his cloth into war dresses and stringing 60,000 strings of beads. This took more than a fortnight, during which he busied himself with hunting and exploring the adjacent country. The principal feature in the landscape was the vast mass of Kilimanjaro, referred to by the Portuguese in 1530 as the "Mt. Olympus of Ethiopia," and called by the awe-struck native, who often sees the snow-clad summit "away up in mid-heaven, cut off apparently from all earth-

ly connection" by mists and clouds, "the House of God." It is an extinct volcano with two craters, the loftier "a dome of the most perfect proportions," rising to a height of nearly 19,000 feet. The other is a conical peak which springs from the plain "at an even angle to a sheer height of 15,000 feet, unbroken by a single irregularity or projecting buttress." To the north of this mountain the Masai occupy a strip of country which may be roughly described as about 500 miles long, with an average breadth of 90 miles. It is shut in on all sides by lofty ranges of mountains, the northerly part being a plateau culminating at a height of 9,000 feet, and swept over by hail-storms of such violence as to destroy great numbers of men. The southerly portion is a sterile desert, with here and there salt-encrusted marshes, now shining in the sun like "burnished silver," now appearing like "sheets of pure white snow or lakes of charmingly clear water."

The inhabitants, who seem to be rapidly decreasing in numbers from their incessant wars, are, in some respects, the most interesting of all the African tribes. "They present no point of resemblance either to the true negroes who surround them on the east, south, and west, or to the Galla and Somali who shut them in on the north. They distinctly differ in their strange mode of life, their curious customs, form of government, and religious belief, not to speak of their curious language." The first men whom Mr. Thomson saw caused him to exclaim involuntarily, "What splendid fellows!" A party who came into camp "were magnificent specimens of their race, considerably over six feet, and with an aristocratic savage dignity that filled me with admiration." They seemed to be absolutely devoid of fear. At one time "it was wonderful to see the fearless and insolent manner in which even small boys hustled our porters from the water, and made them stand out of the way till they had finished, and equally surprising to see the meek and patient way in which these indignities were submitted to by the porters, men who in other places are accustomed to lord it." The young women are "distinctly ladylike in both manner and physique. Their figures are slender and well-formed, without the abnormal development about the hips characteristic of the negro." At the age of fourteen a boy is circumcised and sent to live in a kraal where are only the unmarried men, the warriors, and the unmarried women. There he stays, perhaps twenty years, practising in military evolutions and going on raids, until he finds his strength begins to fail, when he marries and becomes one of the elders of his tribe. It is a strange custom, and "strikingly indicative of the fact that he had exchanged the spear for the distaff," that the newly married warrior must wear for a month the dress of a maiden. With the change in his life his character softens. He becomes generous and more peaceable, often protecting those whom, as a warrior, his only thought had been to destroy, while his face loses the habitual scowl of the young man, and is replaced "by a more pleasing and genial expression." In a sense the Masai are distinctly religious, though "their conception of the Deity seems to be marvellously vague. I was Ngai. My lamp was Ngai. Ngai was in the steaming holes. His house was in the eternal snows of Kilimanjaro. In fact, whatever struck them as strange or incomprehensible, that they at once assumed had some connection with Ngai. Their prayers to him were incessant."

Mr. Thomson's first attempt to enter the country of this singularly interesting people was unsuccessful. Though he crossed the border without difficulty, he was soon convinced that his caravan was far too small for him to proceed with safety. On the eve of an attack he prudently re-

treated, and by a rapid but dangerous night march succeeded in escaping from the country unharmed, but woefully plundered." Undismayed by his failure, he left his caravan at Taveta under the charge of a Maltese sailor, the only white man with him, and went back to the coast for a new supply of goods and porters. On his return he was so fortunate as to join a large caravan of traders and in their company to again enter Masai land, and this time with entire success. Though their numbers were now large enough for safety, yet the march was a hazardous and trying one. At no time could they feel secure from attack; and the first thing on halting for the night was to surround the camp with a high thorn fence as a protection against both beasts and savages. Buffaloes and rhinoceroses frequently charged through the caravan when on the march, and one evening before camp was reached lions leaped from the jungle and killed several donkeys. "The porters threw down their loads and fled. Donkeys were doing the same, kicking off their burdens and braying lustily with fear. Many of these, breaking through the bushes, were taken for lions by the panic-stricken porters, and shot down. The cattle got away from all control and crashed through the brake, adding further to the chaos. The shouts and cries of men, mingled with the roaring of lions, the braying of donkeys, and an almost continuous fusillade from fire-arms, furnished all the elements of a night of horror." But the Masai were worse than the lions. The greed and insolent curiosity of the warriors made it extremely difficult to avoid constant quarrels. At one place, says Mr. Thomson, "I was actually pulled about as if I was a toy to be played with. They grasped my arm, pulled my hair, and took off my hat. If I went into my tent they would squeeze themselves after me, until everything was filthy. They gloried in frightening my men by making a show of stabbing them, and roars of laughter greeted their piteous terror." Yet all these indignities had to be submitted to with a feint of good humor, or further progress among them would have been impossible.

A principal object of the expedition was to examine Mt. Kenia, and, as the traders' route lay far to the west, with thirty picked men and as many traders Thomson left the caravan and marched rapidly through the heart of the country to the mountain, rejoining the caravan at Lake Baringo in the north. This was one of the most daring exploits in the annals of African travel. By the aid of his extraordinary tact in dealing with the savages, and his reputation as a medicine-man, largely due to a frequent use of Eno's fruit salts and the judicious exhibition of two false teeth, he was able to "bore" his way, through obstacles apparently insurmountable, to the desired goal. Mt. Kenia, known hitherto only from native reports, proved to be an extinct volcano, its single summit, "a dazzling white pinnacle," being only a little lower than Kilimanjaro. Later he made a similar dash, this time with a hundred men, through a country still more dangerous, in which "the last three caravans which had preceded me had each lost more than 100 men by violence," and succeeded in reaching the Lake Victoria Nyanza without bloodshed. During this excursion he visited the strange inhabited caves on the slopes of Elgon, a high mountain some fifty miles north of the lake. The chambers, with roofs supported by rough pillars hewn out of extremely solid rock, bore incontestable evidence of their artificial origin. It did not occur to him to search for evidences of precious stones or metals, but it is possible that they were mines worked by the Egyptians in the days of the Pharaohs. The day after leaving Elgon he was nearly killed by a buffalo, his only accident, amid perils without number, during the

whole journey. It is pleasant to read that his men, who at the outset had to be driven to their work like a slave caravan, now "were literally quarrelling to have the honor of being my carriers." His homeward march was attended by a frightful attack of dysentery, causing "a six weeks' struggle with death," but he safely reached the coast in May, 1884, after an absence of fourteen months.

The most exciting incidents in this book, in which there is not a single dull page, are the hunting adventures, in which Thomson appears to have shown a coolness and courage not surpassed by Gordon Cumming himself. They are too long, however, to quote, and we must refer the reader to the book for them. The quantity and variety of the game in the greater part of the country traversed were very great. On one expedition his "bag" consisted of four rhinoceroses, one giraffe, four zebras, and four antelopes, all of which had fallen to my own rifle within six hours." At the same time another man shot an elephant. On another occasion he "followed a herd of nearly sixty giraffes." Indeed, we are inclined to regret these vivid descriptions, as there is reason to fear that in no long time an irruption of European sportsmen will invade the land and exterminate or drive away the game. A word should be said in praise of the pictures in this volume, the most of which are from photographs taken by Mr. Thomson. They admirably illustrate one of the most fascinating books of travels we have ever read.

William Tyndale's Five Books of Moses, called the Pentateuch, being a Verbatim Reprint of the Edition of M.CCCC.XXX. Compared with Tyndale's Genesis of 1534, and the Pentateuch in the Vulgate, Luther, and Matthew's Bible, with various Collations and Prolegomena. By the Rev. J. I. Mombert, D.D. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.; London: Samuel Bagster & Sons. 1885.

It is not often that the lovers of early English Biblical literature are presented with a book from the modern press more inviting than this edition of Tyndale's Pentateuch. The *pièce de résistance* is a reprint, verbatim et literatim, of the sole extant and most rare edition of M.CCCC.XXX. This is garnished with prolegomena and notes in profusion, and with photo-engravings of Tyndale's manuscript and of specimen pages of the early edition. There is a biographical notice, made up in great part of verbatim reprints of rare old documents on which modern knowledge rests. Then there are various bibliographical notices, collations, lists of places, of misprints in the original edition, and a glossary. These have been prepared with unstinted labor, and with the assistance of various learned and eminent admirers of Tyndale in England and America. It is pleasant to recognize among them Dr. S. Austin Allibone, to whom all workers in English literature are so much indebted. He, after his manner—and it is a manner to be honored in the observance—has enriched the volume with an Index to the Prolegomena. The whole work is plainly a labor of love, and a critic must be a cynic indeed who, with one of these noble large-paper copies before him, cannot sympathize with Doctor Mombert's paternal rejoicing over it. He dedicates it "to the memory of James Lenox," as the first book which has been prepared in the Lenox Library from material drawn from its shelves; and he rises in the preface to a certain rhythmical eloquence, as he speaks his last words of thanks and praise to all who have helped him, and of honor to the Apostle of Liberty who, at the cost of his life, gave the English Bible to the English people.

It is no wonder that they fall in love with Tyndale. He appears in the biography as a verita-

ble saint, of the St. John type. He was a devoted student also, and deeply and soundly learned in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as Dutch and German. An autograph letter in Latin from prison, of which a facsimile is given, contains, to be sure, requests for his woollen shirts, and a warmer coat, and thicker leggings, and warmer nightcaps to relieve his catarrh, which is greatly aggravated by the prison-vaults; but, most of all, he begs for his Hebrew Bible, grammar, and lexicon, and a lamp to use in the evening. He says, in another place, that the Hebrew agrees with the English a thousand times more than with the Latin. In a thousand places the Hebrew will turn into good English word for word, where you must fetch a compass in the Latin, and yet have much work to translate it well-favoredly. He had the help, however, of Luther's German translation. Doctor Mombert makes various collations with the Latin and German to elaborate a demonstration that Tyndale translated from the Hebrew. When we compare his work with the Wycliffite translations, however, it is plain that he had the earlier English before him, and his translating from the Hebrew means little more than adjusting the earlier translations to it and correcting here and there. The adjustment, however, is a great work. If we lay the Anglo-Saxon translation alongside Wyclif and Tyndale, it looks as though Tyndale were following the Anglo-Saxon, while the Wycliffites servilely imitate the Latin syntax. But most likely the apocritic spirit determined his style, as it did Luther's, and he seems to fall back on the Anglo-Saxon only because he uses the native English idiom to reach the hearts of simple Englishmen. His success in producing moving English idiom is the despair of all subsequent translators. The felicities of our common English Bible are in great part due to him. Many of these have a new piquancy in the original spelling, which, being faithfully phonetic, continually suggests the origin of words and phrases which go incognito in the disguises of our modern orthography. Tyndale's books were publicly burned at St. Paul's Cross by the Bishop of London. He bought up every book of them he could get, to destroy them. The printers used the Bishop's money to good purpose, so that the Testaments came three-fold thick into England. He saw through it at last, and found, Hall says, "that he had the devil by the fist when he thought he had God by the toe." Finally, they burned Tyndale himself.

One can hardly understand, reading in our time a general narrative of these doings, why there was such fervency on both sides about the translations of the Bible. A look at these reprints goes far to explain it. They are plainly prepared as attacks on papacy and the Pope, and their supporters. "This is the light which the owles cannot abide," he says; "which thing moved me to translate the New Testament." Each of the books of the Pentateuch is accompanied by an introduction, and studded with marginal comments stabbing the man of sin under the fifth rib. Thus, at Genesis, 4:15, "And the Lord put a mark upon Cain," the margin says: "Of this place no doubt the pope which in all things maketh himself equal with God, took an occasion to mark all his creatures . . . so that no king or emperor dare punish them what so ever mischief they do." At Genesis 9:6, "He which shedeth mans blood shall have his blood shed by man," the margin admonishes kings not to suffer the pope's Caines [Cains] to shed blood, theirs not shed again. At Exodus 32:11, Moses besought the Lord for his people, the margin says: "The pope wolde curse XX hundred thousande as blacke as coles, and send them to hell," followed up at verse 28 with "The pope's bull sleyeth more than Aaron's calf, even 100,000 for

one hair of them"; and at verse 32, "O pitiful Moses. . . . And O abominable pope with all his merciless idols." There is no stint in attacks on the cruelty, and covetousness, and vice of the papists. At Exodus 36:6, Tyndale wants to know when the pope will "saye hoo" to offerings for building St. Peter's church. Deuteronomy 11:19, "Talk of my wordes when thou sittest in thine house," is margined, "Talke of robyn-hod [Robin Hood], saye oure prelates." The "prestes of the contre," he says (page 4), "have sene no more latin then that they read in their portesses and missales, except it be Albertus de Secretis mulierum in which they pore day and night," etc. This was not quite the kind of Gospel-book which the Pope and his "Caimes" could be expected to welcome, however lively it may be to a reviewer.

Tyndale's marginal notes are in fact much more interesting than those added by the American editor. It is a pity the latter were put in the margin, where they look like Tyndale's. They are mostly explanations of obsolete words or words in unfamiliar spelling, and will be more useful to amateurs than students. The last remark may be made of the vocabulary also. *Caimes*, which occurs in a quotation above, is explained as a misprint for *Caines* (p. 34); but it is the regular old spelling in Wyclif, and was the common spelling in Tyndale's time. He explains elsewhere (p. 153) his use of *Cain* in his text. *Bruterar*, Deut. 18:10, 14, is explained as *murmurer*, but Tyndale himself explains it in another place (p. 634) as "prophesier" or "sothsayer."

Anne Boleyn. A Chapter of English History. 1527-1536. By Paul Friedmann. Macmillan & Co. 1884. 2 vols.

SINCE Mr. Froude made his futile attempt to "rehabilitate" Henry VIII., the life and actions of this monarch have been subjected to searching and impartial examination by a number of scholars who were by no means prejudiced against the main work of his reign; and the result has been at every step to confirm more and more the accepted judgment of history. The latest study in this field, Mr. Friedmann's 'Anne Boleyn,' is devoted to the ten most important and decisive years of this period; and his verdict is perhaps the most crushing that has yet been rendered. Not merely Henry, but all the leading personages of the tragedy—Wolsey, Cranmer, Cromwell, Anne (all but Catherine herself)—receive merciless condemnation. Possibly the last word upon the subject has not yet been spoken. No doubt there is a certain one-sidedness in a judgment based upon a single series of transactions; but it is hard to see how any one can in future attempt to defend the motives of the divorce, and of the severance of the Anglican Church from the papal authority. This great event must be judged not by the intentions of those who carried it through, but by its effects upon the character of the English people and the development of the English nation.

To say, indeed, that the English Reformation was the work of bad men, acting upon bad motives, is but to characterize the age. Public men everywhere were of the same type. They were no better in France; in Italy they were even worse. And the low tone of public morality and the terrible corruption of morals in this age must be pronounced the outcome—legitimate, if not necessary—of the political and ecclesiastical system of the middle ages. This is what centuries of unlimited ecclesiastical power had ended in. In the work of the Reformation, greed, sensuality, and selfish ambition conspired to destroy the system by which they themselves had thriven. When the convulsions of this stormy epoch were passed, humanity was found the

better for them; men—Catholic as well as Protestant—were more earnest, more sincere, more pure than their fathers had been, and Catholics themselves should be thankful that it was no longer possible for a John XXIII. or an Alexander VI. to sit upon the papal throne.

Moreover, condemn Henry VIII. as heartily as we please, it appears clearly enough from these pages that he had a real grievance. In those days, says Mr. Friedmann (i. p. 48), divorces were effected "with a facility of which nobody can form an idea without being acquainted with the composition and practice of the courts before which such cases were brought. They were most corrupt, and always ready to please the strongest." There was no reason why Henry VIII. should not have a divorce, except that he was not the strongest. We suppose nobody doubts that if Charles V. had not been the nephew of Catherine of Aragon, the divorce would have been readily granted, Henry would have died a hearty "defender of the faith," and the English Reformation must have come, as that of Germany came, as a religious and ethical movement.

We find mention (vol. i. p. 264) of Henry's desire "that Elizabeth should be recognized as heir apparent." This should, of course, be "heir presumptive," inasmuch as the birth of a prince would at any moment have destroyed Elizabeth's right of inheritance, while that of an "heir apparent" is indefeasible.

Custom and Myth. By Andrew Lang. M.A., late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Harper & Bros. 1885. 12mo, pp. 312.

THIS work is, for the most part, an attack upon the "philological" method of studying comparative mythology, represented by the "orthodox" school, and especially Prof. Max Müller and Sir George W. Cox. For this method Mr. Lang would substitute the "method of folk-lore," based, not upon comparison of words in allied tongues, but of customs and legends in nations furthest removed from one another in language and physical character. That the philological method has been very one-sided and exaggerated in its interpretations, we have long felt; and we are heartily glad to see so vigorous an exposure of its inconsistencies and shortcomings. But it does not follow that the orthodox school is not often—perhaps generally—correct; or, on the other hand, that the "method of folk-lore" may not exhibit the same or equally great defects. The present volume is only a sketch, and this method, for its complete testing, needs to be worked out as elaborately, and criticised as keenly, as its rival. Mr. Lang's assault has naturally called out protests and vigorous defence on the part of the advocates of the other method. It is a little curious, however, to note how readily they fall into the very faults which they repudiate. Mr. Lang has accused them of want of agreement among themselves—their method "is discredited by the disputes of its adherents." Sir George Cox protests vigorously against this assertion in the columns of the *Academy*, and asks, by way of example, "Does any one doubt that Odin is the wind?" To which Professor Rhys replies, "My impulse would have been just as confidently to ask, Does any one still think that Odin is the wind?" appealing to Fick and Vigfusson for an etymological connection with *vates*, which would make him out to be a god of wisdom. Mr. Isaac Taylor suggests that there are two Odins—one connected with *vates* (the god of wisdom), the other with *vado* (the wind); and brings arguments for the identity of Woden with the Wild Huntsman, which Mr. Vigfusson proceeds straightway to demolish. Max Müller follows with a long argument to show that Woden, Wuotan, is "the striker with the thunderbolt";

and M. Gaidoz closes the discussion with a very sensible letter, in which he cites "Hamlet"—"This like a camel," "very like a whale"—as an illustration of the variety of interpretations that may be put upon the same phenomenon. Evidently the science of comparative mythology has not reached the stage yet at which dogmatic assertions are advisable, whether from the point of view of philology or of folk-lore.

The History of the Present Tariff. By F. W. Taussig. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WE have here a very readable account of the protective legislation since 1890. It is a common thing for free-traders to denounce the whole body of tariff law as a mass of crudities and absurdities, flung together without plan or reason. But in fact there is not a line of it that does not show the most careful thought and the most experienced judgment. Every article that is enumerated is dealt in by somebody, and it is for the pecuniary interest of that somebody that the duty upon that article should be most judiciously regulated. To the ordinary citizen it may seem but an innocent absurdity that woollen goods should pay fifty cents a pound and thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*; but to the blanket and flannel-maker there is no absurdity about it. It means to him a protective duty of about one hundred per cent. upon his manufactures, and entire relief from the competition of the hated foreigner. By the act of 1883, the duty upon cheap cotton goods was reduced from five cents to two and one-half cents per yard. It would be altogether too simple, however, to suppose that the Tariff Commission had any idea of reducing the burdens of the poor. Protectionists are to be feared *vel dona ferentes*. The truth is, that such goods can be made here as cheaply as anywhere, and the lower duty is just as prohibitive as the higher. The last revision of the tariff purported to bring about a general reduction of duties by twenty per cent. As a matter of fact, almost the only duties reduced were those the reduction of which could affect no domestic manufacture, while in many cases duties were materially raised. On the whole, the changes were in favor of increased protection.

Although this little book is but a sketch of the principal measures of protection, it is perhaps on that account the more valuable. There remains nothing to be said upon the theory of free trade; there remains everything to be done in arousing the American people. Tracts like this will be read by many who would not open a bulky volume of the same title, and they will find that what they regarded as the most confused and perplexing of subjects is not only comprehensible but also interesting. The discussion of the wool tariff is especially suggestive, although, of course, only an expert in the trade can speak with authority upon such a question. The style of the author is temperate throughout, and, indeed, he seems disposed rather to understate than to exaggerate his case.

Progressive Morality: an Essay in Ethics. By Thomas Fowler, President of Corpus Christi College, etc., Oxford. 12mo, pp. 201. Macmillan & Co.

PROFESSOR FOWLER'S essay is a clear and condensed work of sound practical good sense, but without much that is very brilliant or original. He avoids theoretical discussion, and touches disputed points too briefly to do much to convince those who differ with him; and this, although it may make the work better fitted for student use, naturally renders it less enjoyable to the general reader, who usually finds it more entertaining to hear about the mistakes of others than to be told what he should do himself. The author's main

position is the sound one that the theory and practice of morality have advanced and are capable of advancing still further, under the teaching of experience; but he modifies the current utilitarianism by making it aim, not at perfectionism or at greatest happiness, but at social welfare, thus setting up the well-being of society in the place of egoistic impulses for either one's own elevation or one's own pleasure. He admits that the strongest element in that "social sanction," as it has been called, which is perforce our main reliance for good influence outside of the narrow field of legal control, is really egoistic rather than social, being in substance a proud desire to act up to one's own standard of *noblesse oblige*; but he explains that this personal standard is, after all, determined by social and not by individual needs, and should be bettered as society grows. Here, however, we come upon the weakest side of the book—a failure to consider the moral side of the laws of growth and decay. There is no examination of either of the two great theories of evolution which have been made so prominent of late years, by Spencer and Darwin. These are far too important to be overlooked, for if it is true that progress must take place along the line of differentiation marked out by Spencer and Fiske, or by the path of natural selection made plain by Darwin and Galton, in either case our views of ethics must receive some alteration to fit them to these new conceptions of the meaning of our surroundings. If the welfare at which we are to aim is that of the future generations, and it can be effected only by means which are within our reach, but ill understood and of slow operation, then the explanation of those means becomes of transcendent importance, and the happiness of the moment is hardly worth considering in comparison with them.

In the concluding chapter on the practical application of his views to our conduct in particular cases, the author goes over ground much of which is already pretty well worn; but one can see the influence of the feeling of the day in his remarks upon the wrongfulness of bribery, and of indiscriminate charity and inconsiderate subscriptions. Of education, he says that the present dangers threaten the richer rather than the poorer classes, on account of the luxurious habits, the love of idle amusement, and the indifference to the responsibilities which wealth and position bring. It is only by teaching each class the duty of assuming its share in furthering the well-being of the community that we can avoid the threatened convulsions, for

"as intelligence expands, and a sense of the importance of social coöperation becomes diffused, it is almost certain that the existence of a merely idle and self-indulgent class will no longer be tolerated. Hence it is as much to the interests of the wealthier classes as of society at large that their children should be educated with a full sense of their social responsibilities, and equipped with all the moral and intellectual aptitudes which are requisite to enable them to take a lead in the development of the community of which they are members."

The only passages with which we should take issue in this chapter are those in which Professor Fowler speaks of avoiding the payment of Custom-house duties and other taxes, or dodging railway fares, or not paying one's other bills, as theft. Of course these are all wrong, but the legal distinction between these things and stealing should not be ignored, for it is not a legal quibble, but a profound moral distinction between acts of omission and acts of commission which is felt by almost every one, and supported by sound principle.

Artistic Anatomy. By Mathias Duval. Translated from the French by Frederic E. Fenton, M.R.C.P.E. Cassell & Co.

THE introduction of anatomy into the curricu-

lum for artists was the beginning of the pedantry of art. There is in no direction a clearer case of counter-indicated study as qualification for any special education than that of the study of anatomy for the artistic. It is not only unsound in theory, but history practically proves its unsoundness. The great masters of the human figure, and especially in action, were the Greeks, of whom the author of this treatise says, what, for the rest, everybody knows:

"The Greek sculptors have reproduced the human form with marvellous anatomical exactness; in fact, the works of Phidias, those of Myron, those of Lysippus and of Praxiteles, those of Agasias, and other masterpieces given as models in all schools of art, are such that it is impossible to find fault with them, or to discover in them the least inexactitude, either from an anatomical or a physiological point of view. . . . At the time when these works of art were produced, the study of anatomy, or even the dissection of the human body, had not yet been attempted."

Yet the author goes on to qualify this general statement by a note as follows: "We must look for other reasons than ignorance or indifference to explain the fixed scapulae in pre-Phidian sculpture, or the exaggerated forms given to the *extensor brevis* of the foot and other muscles"; and, he might have added, the daring violation of anatomy in the Apollo Belvedere and other statues.

That the knowledge of anatomy we now possess was not necessary to the perfection of sculpture, Greek art showed; that our possession of it does not lead to equally great art, is shown by the sculpture of our day; that the study of it is likely to divert artists from true excellence, is shown by the turgid sculpture of the imitators of Michael Angelo, and the effectless exaggerations which here and there crept into his own work.

There is sound theoretical reason for this antagonism. The business of an artist is to see, not the scientific quality of things, but their appearances; and when a man knows what a thing really is, he is likely to put the scientific fact in place of the actual appearance on which the fidelity of the art depends. He immediately inclines to show traits of his subject which do not really appear; hence exaggeration. What we want of the artist in his perception of nature is to recognize what is really seen, and this the Greek did with the human figure as no one ever will do it; dominated in his impressions by scientific facts; he will always more or less incline to see what he knows to be there, whether it is actually visible or not, and in corresponding degree to miss the exact appearance of the thing he regards.

We believe that the introduction of any science, even of geology, into art, tends immediately to pedantry and a certain insensibility to the lines of beauty in nature, and that an artist would be no better, but probably the worse, for the acquisition of all the natural sciences. Sharpening of the vision by faithful study; quickening all the perceptive faculties by simplifying and purifying the moral and intellectual conditions of life, and so protecting the sources and channels of emotion and enthusiasm; and, chief of all these (so far as a man may choose the manner of his living), a simple, energetic, and natural, as opposed to our artificial and over-civilized, life, such as the Greeks lived (and to which probably they owed, quite as much as to their unrestricted opportunities of seeing finely-developed humanity, their intellectual subtlety and delicate perception of beauty and artistic fitness), are the proper means of education of the artistic faculties with all those in sympathy with them, as well as of the education of the intellect in its roundest and fullest dimensions. Modern education drives us into specialities and one-sidedness; and the sciences, when not positive hindrances, are encumbrances

to the distinctly artistic methods of vision and impression.

To the critic, anatomy and the sister sciences are an aid, because criticism is analytic and, in a certain way, scientific. To such as need and can profit by the study of the anatomy of the bones and muscles, the work of M. Duval is an unquestionably useful handbook. It is a compact and well-arranged manual, and embodies the lectures given at the *École des Beaux Arts* at Paris. The author errs, we believe, in common with many others, in presenting the canons of Greek sculpture as guides to artists; they were as variable with the Greeks as the types and epochs, and when they began to be adopted as authority sculpture had already found it necessary to lean on them because it was in its decline. Canons are, like anatomy, for critics and not for artists; and there is no surer sign of the lifelessness of a sculptor's art than his boast that he has discovered and applied a canon.

The Rescue of Greely. By Com. W. S. Schley and Prof. J. S. Soley, U. S. N. 8vo, pp. viii, 277. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1885. Maps and Illustrations.

THE latest addition to our Arctic literature is an extremely satisfactory book. The text is fairly, if not luxuriously printed; the illustrations effective, though somewhat coarse; the maps excellent, and the binding quiet and tasteful. The authors state in the preface, with reason, that the history of the rescue would hardly be complete without some account of the original expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, and of the two abortive voyages undertaken for its relief. In giving this account they have aimed at a description of the events as they occurred, without criticism of the individuals concerned in them. This part of their task appears to us well done. The peculiar attitude of the late Secretary of War, which unquestionably had serious influence on the train of events recorded, is veiled or ignored—a necessary result of the official relations of the authors of the work. With this exception it seems to us that the presentation of the facts has been made to indicate very well the manner in which official incompetence, the vicissitudes of Arctic seasons, and the blundering of poor Garlington, coöperated to bring about the final catastrophe. How the unparalleled run of the *Proteus* to Lady Franklin Bay in 1881 contributed its quota to the total by inducing a false sense of ease and security in those charged with the organization of relief expeditions, is clearly brought out. How great events may turn on trifles, is shown by the results of the failure to profit by the suggestions of the celebrated Caziarc memorandum, and of Garlington's failure to carry out his prearranged programme with the *Yantic*. Had either been decided differently, the probability is that the Greely party might have been saved from starvation.

Leaving this branch of the subject, the plans of Weyprecht and Howgate are clearly set forth, and how, out of the lobbying by Howgate for an ill-considered and abortive expedition, grew the possibility of a scientific station of the Weyprecht series; which, at the same time, was bound to an objectionable locality by its connection with the earlier plan. This recalls vividly the evolution, in former days, of the Wilkes exploring expedition out of an attempt to obtain from Congress an appropriation to find "Symmes's Hole."

Confronted with the crisis, operations for a rescue were imperative. To the tireless energy, judgment, and capacity of Secretary Chandler of the Navy a well-merited testimony appears. That he was ably seconded by Schley and others, goes without saying; but it is certain that the prime

element of success was the vigor with which all hands in the bureaux were stirred up, and given to understand that Schley was to have what he wanted and when he wanted it, and that no excuse for failure would be accepted.

The graceful and timely manner in which our British cousins came forward with the *Alert* in our instant of need is appropriately described. The exertions of the daughter of a Massachusetts Senator, by which Congress was moved to provide for a reward for any whaler who should render service in the relief of the Greely party, are not alluded to; though we do not take this silence to be invidious. Nevertheless, we believe that the promptness of the rescue was materially stimulated by the emulation which the reward excited, and that the lady in question may fairly congratulate herself on having been instrumental in saving several, if not all, of the lives of those concerned.

A little more than one-third of the book is devoted to the successful relief expedition and its return. The account is less vivid than that of Engineer Melville, recently alluded to in these columns, but more details are given, and the seamanship and good qualities of the whalers and sealers in the race are recognized in an equally frank and manly way. The pathos of the situation at Cape Sabine is inherent; we can but thank the authors that they have spared us any fine writing. The literary form of the narrative is quiet, straightforward, and businesslike, as is eminently appropriate to so serious a topic. In conclusion, we can but express our gratification that a subject, in many respects so delicate, should have been handled in so dignified and worthy a manner, and our belief that the eventual verdict of experts on the matters relating to the relief expeditions will not greatly differ from that more or less directly intimated in the work under review.

Sir Moses Montefiore: a Centennial Biography. With selections from letters and journals. By Lucien Wolf. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. 1885.

THE name of Montefiore was until lately probably almost unknown among Christians in the United States, except through a vague echo from the English press which made itself heard from time to time in our newspapers, especially within the past few months, when its owner was accomplishing the feat of surviving his hundredth year. Nevertheless, Sir Moses Montefiore comes of what would be in this country considered an old family, and is one of the remarkable men of our time. Like many other men gifted with the faculty of money-getting, his interests are not very wide; indeed, outside of Judaism he has had few. But as a Jew, as a leader in the movements for Jewish emancipation and in all efforts to protect his race from persecution, he has played a prominent part. In the curious Mortara case, which aroused the sympathies of Christians about as much as those of Jews, and in the investigation of the Damascus atrocities of forty years ago, he was very active. But his philanthropy, or rather race-feeling, also found other channels in which to benefit his people; he encouraged the Jews, in the Holy Land itself, to devote themselves to profitable industry, and if the agricultural dream of Jewish reformers were practicable, he would have been the man to carry it out. Mr. Wolf's life is well written, and gives an evidently truthful and at the same time pleasing picture of the old man.

Richelieu. By Gustave Masson. London: The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

THIS Life of Richelieu corresponds with those of Constantine, Charlemagne, and Hus, in other

volumes of the "Home Library." Mr. Masson's name is a guarantee that the work is carefully and accurately done. For the historical point of view, it is enough to say that he is a hearty admirer of the great statesman, and considers his work to have been very essential in the development of the French nation. This is a question too large to discuss in our present limits, and all will admit that some such work as his was necessary in order to make France into a nation. Nevertheless, the autocracy of Louis XIV. was built upon Richelieu's foundation; the decay of the time of Louis XV. was the natural outcome of this autocracy; and all this series of events culminated by a natural sequence in the cataclysm of the French Revolution. Richelieu's contemporary, Strafford—perhaps as great a man—lost his head for attempting to establish in England a régime like that which Richelieu was successfully building up in France; and we trace back the liberties which we enjoy to the frustration of Strafford's scheme. We know very well that France was not England; but the question will obtrude—Could not unity have been established even in France without bringing with it a deadening despotism?

Architectural Perspective for Beginners; containing eleven plates of practical examples, considered with reference to a student in an architect's office. By F. A. Wright, architect. William T. Comstock. 1885.

MR. WRIGHT's thin quarto aims at teaching the essential graphical processes of architectural perspective, without treating of them geometrically. The processes are not complicated; so far as they can be learned without personal teaching, they can be learned from this book, we should say. Probably there is nothing of the kind in the market that is so good, and it is surprising to see in how small compass the things which it is actually necessary to do can be stated. The essential difficulty—that a person so taught is taught very narrowly, and not fitted to take up new problems or to vary his procedure intelligently—is, we fancy, insuperable, though fortunately not fatal. Mr. Wright has the advantage of understanding his subject, which is not the case with most persons who have undertaken to popularize it, and so he cannot dismiss it without an effort to clear up in a supplementary chapter the rationale of his procedures. How much is accomplished by such compromises between rule-of-thumb and theory is always doubtful. Here the effort at conciseness interferes more or less with precision, and now and again leads to misstatement. Half of the dozen plates in the volume are selected illustrations of various modes of rendering. The letter-press comments give some useful hints touching practice, but we think the author overpraises the English draughtsmen, whose work, in spite of unsurpassed freedom, vivacity, and sureness of handling, is apt to be overwrought even to fussiness. The example from Colcutt, plate 9, which is commended most warmly, has suffered, it is true, from doubled reproduction, but indicates an original labored, harsh, and spotty—much inferior to the quiet breadth of Mr. Norman Shaw's clear drawing above it. We must take exception, by the way, to the distinction made here and there between "architectural" drawing and "artistic." Mr. Wright evidently means literal and picturesque.

Little Arthur's History of France. From the earliest times to the fall of the Second Empire. With map and illustrations. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 12mo, pp. 295.

YOUNG people who have read 'Little Arthur's History of England' will be glad to have a history of France on the same plan, and of the same

high excellence. The title of both books is liable to mislead, by making it appear that they are more distinctly "children's books" than is the case. The preface to this volume says that it is "not beyond the comprehension of an intelligent boy or girl of ten or eleven"—that is, "some two years older" than those for whom the 'England' is adapted. For our part, we should consider the 'France' well suited to the age of fourteen or fifteen, and not inappropriate for an even more advanced age. Indeed, many adults who wish a short readable history of France, would find this book exactly what they want. We read on page 16 that by the Treaty of Verdun (843) "Lothaire took Italy and part of the south of France." It ought to be stated—not merely for the sake of accuracy, but as an important historical fact—that Lothaire's portion embraced all the east of France, a strip running from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. Excellent as the book is, the illustrations are poor, and there is only one, very inadequate, map.

The Patriarchal Theory. Based on the Papers of the late John Ferguson McLennan. Edited and Completed by Donald McLennan, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Macmillan & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 555.

MR. McLENNAN's 'Patriarchal Theory' is a polemic directed against the theory advanced by Sir Henry Maine in his 'Ancient Law,' and repeated in his 'Law and Custom,' that the patriarchal family is the most primitive form of society. In the latter work, when considering the points at controversy between Mr. Morgan and Mr. McLennan, Sir Henry takes issue with them both, in denying the probability of a stage of promiscuity in the history of the human race, and asserts that the patriarchal organization, if not the earliest actual form of society, was, at any rate, the earliest of which we can take cognizance. The book before us contains a strong and elaborate argument in opposition to this view, fortified by illustrations from a wide range of observation. Sir Henry Maine's principal argument, indeed, the *patria potestas* and agnatic system of relationship among the ancient Romans, was conclusively answered some years ago, as it seems to us, by Mr. Young, in the volume of 'Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law.' That the patriarch was the actual starting-point in the human race is hard to conceive; Abraham and Lot belong to a stage of society far removed from primitive savagery. The theory presented by Sir Henry Maine can at best be taken as an hypothesis, describing a phase of things through which all communities have passed, and back of which it is not at present possible to trace the steps of society with any certainty. But with the active investigation of which the book before us is an evidence, we have no doubt that the present obscurity will in time be cleared up. Of the correctness of Mr. McLennan's own theory of primitive society we have great question; but the present work is of high value, at least as a collection of significant facts and an exposure of the weak points in Sir Henry Maine's system.

The Field of Honor: being a Complete and Comprehensive History of Duelling in All Countries, etc. By Maj. Ben C. Truman. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1884.

THIS is a pretentious and disappointing book. It sadly lacks method. The divisions which the author makes of his subject are not clear, and even then are not adhered to. A great omission is the failure to give authorities—in a work, too, which is necessarily and confessedly a compilation. The author seems to have thrown a drag-net over the whole creation, and to have brought

all his catch to book, indiscriminately. As if his long pages of dreary chronicles of "meetings" were not enough when filled with matter that might fairly be called germane, he lugs in "artillery duels," and finds room on his "field of honor" for the "duel" of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. The style is loose and careless. It may have been bad by nature, or corrupted by too much contact with the writings of newspaper correspondents and reporters, from whom Major Truman cites copiously and with great appreciation. Such phrases as "his iron mind" and "a deadly demeanor" betray their origin. In short, we fear that Major Truman indulges all too flattering expectations in believing that "descriptions of duels . . . are generally very delightful reading, and are seldom 'skipped.'" He certainly deserves credit for great industry and perseverance in having given his leisure time for twenty years, as he says he has, to the preparation of this book. We could wish that his other qualifications had equalled his diligence. The book is well printed, and, not without fitness, bound in a gory red.

To Kairuân the Holy: Scenes in Muhammedan Africa. By Alexander A. Boddy. Illustrated by A. F. Jacassey. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1885. Pp. xiv, 275, 8vo.

A JOURNEY to-day to the Barbary States of North Africa, even if it includes a visit to Kairuân, is robbed of all its former romance. Mr. Boddy landed at Tripoli on his outward voyage, and spent a few days in wandering about its streets and in riding across the desert of "rosy yellow sand" to the first oasis. A coasting steamer took him to Susa, whence he drove in a carriage to Kairuân. The distance is but forty miles, and western civilization is kept constantly in mind by the "tram rails" laid along the camel track by the French in 1881. Presenting his passport to the French sentinel who guarded the gates, he was allowed to enter the sacred city from which for more than twelve centuries all unbelievers were so jealously and successfully excluded. His passport even opened to him the doors of the mosques and the tombs of the saints, and, notwithstanding the risk of a fatal encounter with a religious fanatic, he penetrated to the very holiest shrines. After four days of unwearied sight-seeing under a fierce June sun, he took his carriage again and drove a hundred miles over a treeless plain to Tunis. A visit to Carthage and a few hours spent at Bouah, the home of St. Augustine, finish the story, which is told in a plea-

sant, though at times somewhat flippant way. Mr. Boddy represents the intercourse between the Mohammedans of all North Africa to be close and frequent. At Kairuân, especially, where is the seat of the Abd-el-Kadr el Ghelani, the great confraternity to which the Mahdi belongs, his messengers are believed to be constantly bringing information of all that takes place in the Sudan. In a khan in the heart of Tunis, Mr. Boddy, who can speak Arabic, got involved in a controversy about Arabi Pasha and the Mahdi with some Moors, which threatened to become so heated that he deemed it prudent to retire. The book is pleasantly illustrated.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allgemeine Weltgeschichte. Parts 4-7. B. Westermann & Co.
Baird, Dr. C. W. History of the Huguenot Emigration to America. In 2 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$5.
Barr, Amelia E. Jan Vedder's Wife. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
Beowulf. Translated by Prof. James M. Garnett. 2d edition, revised. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.
Briggs, Prof. C. N. American Presbyterianism: Its Origin and Early History. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.
Brinton, Prof. D. G. The Lenape and Their Legends, with the Complete Text and Symbols of the Wampanoag. [Brinton's Library of Aboriginal Literature, No. 5.] Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton.
Braddon, Miss M. E. Wyllard's Weir. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Brown, E. W. The Life of Society. A General View. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
Buswell, H. F. The Law of Insanity. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Bunce, O. B. The Adventures of Timias Terrystone. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
Clark, E. H. G. Man's Birthright; or, The Higher Law of Property. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Clermont-Ganneau, Ch. Les Fraudes Archéologiques en Palestine. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Custer, Elizabeth B. Boots and Saddles; or, Life in Dakota with General Custer. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
De Witt, Dr. J. Praise Songs of Israel: a New Rendering of the Book of Psalms. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.
Dodge, Mary B. The Gray Masque, and Other Poems. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.
Edgren, Prof. H. The Sanskrit Language. Trübner & Co.
Engel, M. Die Lösung der Paradiesfrage. Leipzig: Otto Schulze.
Fenton, F. St. Paul's Epistles in Modern English. De Witt C. Lent.
Fenollosa, Prof. E. F. Review of the Chapter on Painting in Goussier's "L'Art Japonais." J. R. Osgood & Co.
Fulmer, Prof. S. The Revelation of St. John the Divine, Self-Interpreted. Thomas Whitaker. \$2.50.
Gibbs, J. W. M. The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. New ed. 5 vols. Vol. III. Scribner & Welford.
Giffen, Dr. R. The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century. With Note on American Wages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Gladden, Rev. W. Working People and Their Employers. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.
Greer, T. A Modern Dædalus. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
Halévy, L. Un Mariage d'Amour. Wm. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Hay, Mary Cecil. Lester's Secret: a Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Hitchcock-Brown, Professors. Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. New edition, revised and enlarged. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
Holloway, Laura C. Chinese Gordon, the Uncrowned King. Funk & Wagnalls.
Jordan, W. Die Sebalds. Roman aus der Gegenwart. Two vols. B. Westermann & Co.
Kingsley, C. Madam How and Lady Why; or, First Lessons in Earth Lore for Children. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Lewald, F. Vornehm Welt, etc. Chicago: L. Schick. 20 cents.

Litchfield, Grace Denio. The Knight of the Black Forest. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Littell's Living Age. Vol. 164. January to March, 1885. Boston: Littell & Co.
Louis Pasteur, His Life and Labors. By his Son-in-Law. From the French. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
Lyall, Dr. W. R. Propædia Prophetica; or, The Use and Design of the Old Testament Examined. New edition, with notes by Canon Pearson. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.
Malmesbury, Earl of. Memoirs of an Ex-Minister. An Autobiography. New edition. Scribner & Welford.
Mansi, J. D. Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et Amplissima Collectio. Editio instaurata. Part I. R. Westermann & Co.
Marshall, A. The Present Position of Economics. Macmillan & Co.
Marchand, C. M. New Method of French Conversation. Fourth Edition. Boston: Carl Schoenhof.
McCosh, Pres. J. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy, as Culminated in His Ethics. Charles Scribner's Sons.
McElroy, Prof. J. G. E. The Structure of English Prose. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.20.
Messenger, Lillian R. Fragments from an Old Inn. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
Mitchell, S. W. Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, Especially in Women. 2d ed. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. \$1.75.
Mommmsen, Th. Römische Geschichte. Band V.—Die Provinzen von Caesar bis Diocletian. Berlin: Weidmann; New York: Westermann. \$3.30.
Mowbray, J. New Physical Geography. For Grammar and High Schools and Colleges. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Murfree, W. L. Sr. A Treatise on the Law of Official Bonds, and Other Penal Bonds. St. Louis: Review Publishing Co.
Nature and Reality of Religion. A Controversy between Frederic Harrison and Herbert Spencer. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
O'Brien, F. J. The Diamond Lens, with Other Stories. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
O'Connor, B. F. Choix de Contes Contemporains. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
Our Living World. An Artistic Edition of the Rev. J. G. Wood's Natural History of Animated Creation. Complete in 42 Parts. Parts 1-8. Selmar Hess. 50 cents per part.
Pater, W. Marius, the Epicurean; his Sensations and Ideas. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. \$6.
Pattison, Mark. Memoirs. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.
Perry, Bishop W. S. The History of the American Episcopal Church. 1587-1883. In two vols. Vol. I.—The Planting and Growth of the American Colonial Church. 1587-1783. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
Price, Eleanor C. Gerald: a Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Pusey, Canon E. B. The Minor Prophets. With a Commentary. Vol. I.—Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, and Jonah. Funk & Wagnalls. \$3.
Raffalovich, M. A. Tuberoses and Meadowsweet. London: David Bogue.
Remsen, Prof. I. An Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon; or, Organic Chemistry. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. \$1.30.
Riemann, Hugo. Musikalische Dynamik und Agogik. B. Westermann & Co.
Rogers, W. B. A Reprint of Annual Reports and other Papers, on the Geology of the Virginias. D. Appleton & Co.
Sack, I. Die Religion Altisraels. Berlin: Wilhelm Friedrich; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Scamp, Prof. H. A. A Manual of the Homœ or "Modern" Greek, and Its Application to Ancient Greek. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House.
Schley, Commander W. S., and Soley, Prof. J. R. The Rescue of Greeley. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.
Shaw, Marian. Queen Bess; or, What's in a Name? G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
S. F. and C. W. F. Lessons on Practical Subjects for Grammar School Children. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Snider, D. J. Agamemnon's Daughter: a Poem. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.50.
Spence-Exell-Nell. Thirty Thousand Thoughts; being Extracts covering a Comprehensive Circle of Religious and Allied Topics. Vol. III. Funk & Wagnalls.
Spofford, A. R. American Almanac and Treasury of Facts, Statistical, Financial, and Political, for the Year 1885. American News Co.
Stanford's Popular Map of the Seat of Military Operations in the Sudan. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 40 cents.
Stearns, W. A. Labrador: A Sketch of its Peoples, Its Industries, and its Natural History. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Stormonth, Rev. J. A Dictionary of the English Language. The Pronunciation Carefully Revised by the Rev. P. H. Phelps. Harper & Brothers.

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